

# Herald Tribune

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## Israeli Cabinet Said To Weigh Quitting, Overhaul Over War

TEL AVIV, April 7.—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has suggested that Premier Golda Meir's cabinet resign to accept collective responsibility for Israel's unpreparedness for the October war, national radio and television broadcasts said today.

The object would be to accept the blame and then form a new government headed by Mrs. Meir with a reshuffled cabinet, the broadcasts said. Gen. Dayan would leave the Defense Ministry but would accept a different post in a new government, the reports said. The radio said that the proposal had been discussed by Justice Minister Haim Zadok, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir and Haifa's Mayor, Yosef Almog, who was labor minister in the previous government and who mediated negotiations in setting up the new one.

Formed in March

Mrs. Meir formed her new government in early March. "Dayan suggested that the entire government resign and that he would participate in a different post in the new government," a television report said.

The apparent compromise followed pressures on Gen. Dayan to resign over Israel's blunders at the outbreak of the October war. A political crisis erupted after a blue-ribbon commission investigating Israel's unpreparedness on the eve of the fighting condemned the chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar for mismanagement of Arab war preparations. Gen. Elazar subsequently resigned.

Calls for Resignation

Members of Gen. Dayan's own Labor party, including Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin, have called for Gen. Dayan's resignation, saying that the man in overall charge should shoulder the blame.

Gen. Dayan refused to quit, saying that the commission placed no blame on him. His supporters say that any Dayan responsibility is linked to the rest of the cabinet since they approved Gen. Elazar's appointment as chief of staff and had access to the intelligence reports of battle preparations.

Information Minister Shimon Peres said tonight that the Israeli government would decide within the next few days whether it should resign.

Mr. Peres said that the cabinet faced the alternative of either approving the interim report of the official inquiry commission or resigning.

"This is based on the principle of the government's collective responsibility," he said.

Mr. Peres said the proposal that the cabinet resign had not come from Gen. Dayan, although he like other members of his Rafi faction supported it. "I don't know who fathered the idea," Mr. Peres said.

The idea was that the resignation would be followed by the establishment of a new cabinet, presumably headed by Mrs. Meir, which would involve a cabinet reshuffle, Mr. Peres added.

He said that he believed Mrs. Meir would agree to form such a government.

Clearing of Canal

PORT SAID, Egypt, April 7 (AP).—Tugboats and ferry whistles boomed today as four ships of the British Royal Navy steamed into harbor to help in clearing the Suez Canal of explosives.

Soviet, Chinese, European and American journalists were taken aboard Suez Canal authority boats to get a better view of the arrival.

Egyptians noted that the new Royal Navy task was in sharp contrast with that of 1956, when an Anglo-French force attacked Port Said in an effort to seize the canal.

A team of British divers is expected later in the week and work is expected to get under way shortly thereafter.

However, U.S. Rear Adm. Brian McCawley, who supervised the clearing of the mines at Haiphong, North Vietnam, last year, predicted today it would be another year before the international waterway is open to traffic.

He said that it will take three to five weeks to sweep the canal of mines, but then the delicate

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### Wilson to Speak on Land Deal

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's office said today that he will make a full statement in Commons tomorrow "on recent allegations concerning his private office." As press reports indicated that Mr. Wilson's signature had been forged in a letter promoting a land deal allegedly involving a member of the prime minister's staff, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey attacked opposition Conservatives yesterday for trying to bring down the Labor government with "McCarthyism, smears and innuendo."

The prime minister has sued two newspapers which linked his private secretary, Mrs. Maria Williams, and members of her family with the land deal. Mrs. Williams has brought libel actions against four newspapers.



WORLD LEADERS AT MASS—Statesmen and royalty attended a memorial mass for the late President Georges Pompidou of France at Notre Dame Cathedral Saturday. First row, left to right, Premier Gabriel Ramanantsoa, Malagasy; President Giovanni Leone, Italy; President Nixon; President Pal Losonci, Hungary; Gen. Jean Bedel Bokassa, Central Africa; Grand Duke Jean, Luxembourg; President Diori Hamani, Niger; President Ahmadou Ahidjo, Cameroon; King Baudouin, Belgium; Queen Juliana, the Netherlands. Second row, left to right, Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau, Canada; Premier Long Boret, Cambodia; Premier Stanke Todorov, Bulgaria; Premier Edmond Leburton, Belgium; Chancellor Willy Brandt, West Germany; Royal Adviser Ras Kassa, Ethiopia; Prince Bertil, Sweden; Prince Golan Reza Pahlavi, Iran; Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, Morocco; Prince Harald, Norway. Visible in third row, at extreme right, is British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. More than 7,000 persons attended the rite.

## Powerful and Famous Attend Pompidou Mass

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, April 7 (NYT).—Great and famous men and women, more than 60 heads of state and government, gathered in the sunlit splendor of Notre Dame Cathedral yesterday to honor the memory of Georges Pompidou, President of France for four years, nine months and 13 days.

He died Tuesday night at the age of 62 with two years of his term of office yet to run and was buried, as he wished, near his country home Thursday after a small and austere Catholic funeral on the Ile-St-Louis in Paris.

In the front row at the hour-long requiem mass for Mr. Pompidou yesterday were President

Nixon, King Baudouin of Belgium, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, President Nikolai Podgorny of the Soviet Union, President Giovanni Leone of Italy, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan, Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain and the leaders of Britain's opposition, Conservative Edward Heath and Liberal Jeremy Thorpe; Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau of Canada and the Duke of Edinburgh sat close behind.

A tricolored streamer, 100 feet high, was suspended from ceiling to floor in front of the high altar.

François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, celebrated the mass, which began with the chorale from Bach's St. Matthew Passion and ended with the joyous singing by a choir of 350 of the finale from Bach's Passion According to St. John.

The plumed helmeted Garde Républicaine flanking the length of the nave, African dignitaries in their billowing, vivid robes, medals, sashes and the lavishly gold-embroidered coats of the French Academy's "immortals" added to the scene's color.

Sidi Mohammed, the 11-year-old crown prince of Morocco, was dressed in a flowing white cloak and scarlet fez. He represented his father, King Hassan II, and was escorted down the aisle by

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert.

The memorial mass was similar to the one that Mr. Pompidou personally supervised after the death of Charles de Gaulle in November, 1970.

Mr. Pompidou's widow, Claude, was absent. She arrived Friday at the family's farm near Caen in southwestern France. But virtually every important political figure in France and the diplomatic corps was present. More than 7,000 persons packed the cathedral.

Seventy nations were represented. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was there, as well as delegates from the Common Market and the Council of Europe.

### Giscard Presidential Bid Possible Today

## Gaullist Deputies Back Chaban Candidacy

PARIS, April 7 (UPI).—Delegates to parliament from the leading Gaullist-coalition party today named former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas as the official Gaullist candidate in May 5 elections to choose a successor to the late President Georges Pompidou.

Alexandre Sanguinetti, secretary-general of the Union for the Defense of the Republic, said at a news conference that the party's parliamentary delegation had decided by acclamation to "support the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas" against leftist and rightist candidates.

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The policy includes "France's preserv-

ing its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

Sethback 2 Years Ago

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, 59, who is the mayor of Bordeaux, was dismissed as prime minister by Mr. Pompidou as a political liability two years ago after a dispute arose about Mr. Chaban-Delmas's tax returns.

However, Mr. Chaban-Delmas, a World War II Resistance hero, who at the age of 39 became France's youngest general, has consistently shown well in opinion polls. And political sources said that Gaullist leaders believe he is the only man who can defeat

François Mitterrand, secretary-general of the Socialist party.

Mr. Mitterrand, 57, was expected to be the lone candidate of the Socialist-Communist bloc. The small Unified Socialist party (PSU) today joined the call for a single candidate representing a united left.

Complicating the Chaban-Delmas outlook is the fact that another Gaullist, veteran politician Edgar Faure, 65, has entered the race, and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48, leader of the Gaullist-supporting Independent Republicans, is scheduled to announce tomorrow whether he will run.

Gaullist sources are said to fear that Mr. Faure and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, if he runs, will split the conservative vote, letting Mr. Mitterrand emerge triumphant.

"Danger to Liberty"

UDR officials said that Mr. Chaban-Delmas's campaign would be pegged on the theme that "one sole candidate from the left poses a danger to liberty." They are apprehensive that soaring inflation and industrial unrest will enhance the chances of a united left.

Paris newspapers published predictions of further political bickering as threats to the Chaban-Delmas candidacy. And today, a 12th person announced his presidential candidacy—Dominique Gallet, head of the Progressive Front, a tiny left-wing Gaullist group which has no deputies in parliament and is known mainly for its support of extremist Arab positions.

All candidates must be filed by April 16.

Thirty million voters are expected to cast ballots May 5. If no candidate gets a majority of 50 percent-plus, the two leaders of May 5 will have a runoff on May 19.

According to an informant, the agents were seen on New Year's Eve and they asked some of their friends around for a drink the following afternoon. But when the guests arrived the next day, the agents were gone and were not seen again. "It's called 'leaving in your socks' in the espionage business," Mr. Le Carré said. The CIA office stood locked and deserted for a while and in

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U.K. Warns Soviet Ship

LONDON, April 7 (Reuters).—A Soviet trawler was intercepted by a Royal Navy minesweeper off the southwest coast of England yesterday on suspicion of violating fishery regulations. The 1,000-ton trawler Turgenev was released after its captain was given a warning.

## Talks in Paris Held by Nixon And Podgorny

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—President Nixon returned today from Paris with high hopes for his coming summit talks in the Soviet Union and a pledge to revisit France "as soon as I have a good excuse."

Mr. Nixon left Paris after wide-ranging talks with Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and other world leaders who attended memorial services for Georges Pompidou yesterday.

Alexander Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, said that it was clear in the Podgorny talks this morning that "Soviet leaders were pleased with the progress of discussions" held in Moscow late last month with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Haig said that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Podgorny "anticipate positive results from the upcoming summit." No date has been set for Mr. Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union, but Gen. Haig indicated that it will be in late June.

The talks with Mr. Podgorny, which were held at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Paris, lasted two hours. When Mr. Nixon left for the airport, about 200 persons outside the residence shouted, "Vive Nixon" and "Vive le Président." Mr. Nixon got out of his car, mingled in the crowd and shook hands.

"I Love Paris"

Mr. Nixon said that he had studied French for four years in school and once could speak and write it. "Now I can only understand a little bit," he said. Asked when he would be returning to Paris, Mr. Nixon replied: "As soon as I have a good excuse... I love Paris."

The U.S. President and Mr. Podgorny discussed U.S.-Soviet trade relations, the agenda for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and Middle East developments.

The Soviet President had gone to the U.S. ambassador's residence for breakfast.

He and Mr. Nixon met in the second-floor dining room for a meal of eggs and fruit juice. When Mr. Nixon offered vodka and caviar, too, Mr. Podgorny said that he did not normally have them for breakfast. But American officials said that the two toasted each other in vodka and ate the caviar anyway.

The two heads of state talked for an hour, with key aides present, then went into the garden, with only an interpreter, for another hour of discussions.

"Finite and Real"

Gen. Haig said later that "both sides have set the preliminary stages for finite and real accomplishments during summit-3" when Mr. Nixon is in Moscow.

"It is clear there will be positive results in trade, technological exchanges and certainly in the strategic-arms limitation area," the White House said.

Asked whether this meant that an agreement would be reached on limiting nuclear weapons during the summit meeting, Gen. Haig replied: "That's what SALT's all about."

A spokesman for Mr. Podgorny's delegation said that the talks were "concrete and constructive." They dealt especially with the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Russia Says Some in U.S. Slow SALT

Accuses Hardliners

Of Hindering Talks

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today made its first substantive public statement on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Moscow, implicitly blaming U.S. hardliners for hindering the negotiations.

Although critical of several U.S. senators and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, the Soviet statement repeated the conviction that "these negotiations can lead to constructive results if both sides have a real desire to agree."

Mr. Kissinger had hoped that his visit here would result in a "conceptual breakthrough" in the talks, but when he arrived here, the Soviet Union made a counterproposal to pending U.S. suggestions which revealed that the two countries were still far apart.

The lack of visible arms limitation progress led many Western commentators to describe Mr. Kissinger's visit as a partial failure, which has upset the Soviet Union. Soviet spokesmen have repeatedly disputed this negative assessment during the last nine days.

Implicit Theme

Today's statement appeared in Pravda, the official newspaper. The implicit theme was that the Soviet Union favored new arms controls, but that some influential Americans opposed them.

The article noted that, although the political atmosphere surrounding the talks was more favorable than at the first round, in 1969-71, the issues in the new negotiations were more complicated.

Specifically, Pravda noted that this round concerns controls on the quality of nuclear weapons, which are much more difficult to regulate than quantities of weapons—the subject of the first round.

Nevertheless, the article was optimistic and claimed that "the basic principles of the talks have been agreed upon," which "can" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Maheu Says Humphrey Gave His Thanks for Hughes Funds

By Wallace Turner

LOS ANGELES, April 7 (UPI).—Robert Maheu testified here Friday that on the morning after the presidential election in November, 1968, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey called to express his thanks for \$100,000 in campaign contributions from Howard Hughes, then Mr. Maheu's employer.

Mr. Maheu has said he gave \$50,000 of this money to Mr. Humphrey in a briefcase left in a limousine in Los Angeles on July 29, 1968. Mr. Humphrey, now a senator from Minnesota, has denied that he got the money. The additional \$50,000 was issued from the Hughes companies in a check to Nevada Democrats, who passed it along to the Humphrey campaign.

Whether Mr. Maheu passed along the cash or kept it himself is an issue in the trial of his \$17.3-million defalcation action in federal court here against the Summa Corp. Mr. Hughes's holding company.

Mr. Maheu said the expression of gratitude was made in a telephone call from Mr. Humphrey to the Maheu home in Las Vegas. Mr. Maheu said that his daughter, Christine, then 15 years old, answered the telephone and then listened to the conversation on an extension.

A-Test Issue

Mr. Maheu said that Mr. Humphrey had assured him that Mr. Hughes could be told that Mr. Humphrey would continue to as-

sist Mr. Hughes in his campaign against nuclear testing in the Nevada test ground of the Atomic Energy Commission.

One of the many memorandums from the reclusive billionaire to Mr. Maheu was produced. The memo, dated November 1968, in two men communicated through such notes from 1966 to 1970, when Mr. Hughes lived in the Desert Inn Hotel in Las Vegas and Mr. Maheu was his leading aide. The memo, handwritten, was undated. It said:

"Bob—There is one man who can accomplish our objective through [President] Lyndon Johnson and that man is HENRY. Why don't we get word to him on a basis of secrecy that is really, really reliable that we will give him immediately full unlimited support for his campaign to enter the White House if he will just take this one on for us. Let me know."

The note was signed with the initials "H." It was produced in response to a subpoena by the Hughes attorneys that was served on Mr. Maheu last night. The subpoena asked for written material bearing on the Humphrey transaction. It was identified by Mr. Maheu but was not offered into evidence Friday.

Mr. Maheu also testified that he had told Lloyd Hand that he wanted to meet Mr. Humphrey to pass along the \$50,000 campaign contribution. Mr. Hand was a Humphrey supporter and a chief of protocol during the Johnson administration.

### A Curious Interest in an Old House

## Why Spy Author Le Carré Visited Thailand

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAKHON NAKHON, Thailand, April 7 (UPI).—"What" was a master spy novelist like John Le Carré, author of "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" and "A Small Town in Germany" doing here in a small dusty town in northeast Thailand?

Mr. Le Carré was inspecting a nondescript and deserted house with holes where the air conditioners used to be.

Until a few months ago, the house was the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in Sakhon Nakhon. But in December the CIA's cover was "blown."

Northeast Thailand is the scene of a smoldering Communist rebellion and in December Thailand's premier and several newspapers received a letter purporting to be from a Communist rebel chief.

An Offer

The letter offered to negotiate with Thailand's new civilian government, which came to power following student riots in October. But the letter had been sent by registered mail and the re-

turn address given was the CIA headquarters in Sakhon Nakhon. A CIA agent had given the letter to a Thai office boy to mail and the boy had registered the letter. Thus was the offer to negotiate revealed to be a CIA forgery.

The American Embassy said that "it was a regrettable and unauthorized initiative."

U.S. Tornado Damage Exceeds \$500 Million

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP).—Federal officials who toured six tornado-stricken states said yesterday that damage to insured properties hit by last week's storms was more than \$500 million. They estimated that 6,000 to 7,000 homes were destroyed.

The Housing and Urban Development Secretary, James Lynn, led a group that visited the six states that President Nixon declared federal disaster areas. He said that the \$500-million figure did not include uninsured damage to private property or damage to government buildings and equipment.







## Edward Nixon Backs Stans In Testimony

### Youngest Brother Is 1st Defense Witness

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Edward Nixon, the President's youngest brother, Friday became the first witness for the defense in the Mitchell-Stans trial and promptly contradicted the testimony of two of the government's chief witnesses.

Mr. Nixon took the stand after Judge Lee Gargan dismissed one of three observations of justice counts against John Mitchell and Maurice Stans. There remains one conspiracy count and two obstruction-of-justice counts against both defendants, and six perjury counts against each.

On Tuesday, the President's other brother, Donald Nixon, testified, most reluctantly, for the government.

Edward Nixon, 43, testified that Mr. Stans told him in 1972 that it made no difference whether a \$300,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign by Robert Vesco, a financier, was made in cash or by check. Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell were leaders of the re-election campaign.

**Issue of Cash.** The question of whether Mr. Stans asked for the contribution in cash or whether it was Mr. Vesco who wanted to make it in cash is important.

First, it goes to the heart of one of the perjury counts against Mr. Stans. He has testified before the grand jury that returned the indictments in this case that he told Mr. Vesco that either a check or cash was acceptable, and that the giving of cash was Mr. Vesco's idea.

Secondly, it is the government's contention that the defendants wanted to keep the Vesco contribution secret—a contention that must fail if the defense can prove that, in fact, Mr. Stans did not care whether the contribution was made in cash or with a check.

Including Use of Tax, Other Data

## Senator Vows New Revelation On Spying by the White House

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP).—Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., said yesterday that he has evidence that the White House spied on a dozen major politicians and used the Internal Revenue Service to unearth data on entertainers such as Frank Sinatra and Sammy Davis Jr.

Sen. Weicker, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, said that he also has White House documents showing that IRS intelligence was used to protect such "White House friends" as evangelist Billy Graham and movie star John Wayne once tax audits on them began.

Sen. Weicker, who is to testify tomorrow before three Senate subcommittees holding joint hearings into political spying and the use, for "national security," of wiretaps initiated without warrants, said that he has obtained other documents detailing more than 50 political investigations conducted for the White House between 1969 and 1972 by undercover political operative Anthony Casale.

Other newly uncovered records, he asserted, show the "blatant" improper and perhaps illegal use of such federal agencies as the IRS to move against so-called political "enemies." Sen. Weicker also said that he has received new evidence of the use of Commerce Department and Pentagon intelligence to embarrass Sen.

## Christians, Jews Mark Holy Days

JERUSALEM, April 7 (Reuters).—Hundreds of Christian pilgrims marched in the Palm Sunday procession from the Mount of Olives to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre here today while Jews celebrated the festival of Passover.

Led by priests, monks and nuns, carrying palm branches and reciting hymns, the worshippers made their way down the slopes of the Mount of Olives, through St. Stephen's Gate into the old walled city of Jerusalem. Palm Sunday, which Christians celebrate as the day Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, this year coincided with the first day of the weeklong festival of Passover commemorating the Jewish Exodus from Egypt.

United Press International.  
Bernard Cornfeld and friends outside his London home, where he met newsmen.

## Cornfeld Pledges to Help IOS Investors

LONDON, April 7 (UPI).

Financier Bernard Cornfeld, freed from a Swiss prison on what he called a record \$1.5-million bail, said yesterday that he would do all he could to return the money lost by investors in the crash of his offshore mutual fund, Investors Overseas Services.

After spending 11 months in a Geneva jail for questioning

on fraud and other charges, Mr. Cornfeld, 47, showed his old flamboyance less than 24 hours after his release.

He went to London late Friday with friends in a private chartered jet and appeared at a nightclub to celebrate his freedom.

Meeting newsmen yesterday to discuss his plans, Mr. Cornfeld showed up in his three-story London townhouse wearing a blue

"butcher boy" corduroy cap and khaki-colored safari suit. He posed for cameramen surrounded by three young girls and an entourage that included his personal hairdresser.

He said that he would go to the United States in a week to cooperate with government agencies investigating the affairs of IOS which Mr. Cornfeld sold to financier Robert Vesco.

Over Lending of Hughes Funds

## Kalmbach Said to Rebut Rebozo Testimony

By Carl Bernstein  
and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—President Nixon's former attorney has testified under oath here that he was told that portions of a secret \$100,000 cam-

paign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes were either loaned or given to the President's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and to Mr. Nixon's brother Donald, according to informed sources.

The sources said Herbert Kalmbach, formerly Mr. Nixon's personal attorney, testified in secret recently that he learned of the alleged gifts or loans in a conversation with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's close friend.

Kalmbach's testimony directly contradicted sworn testimony by Mr. Rebozo, who has insisted he kept the \$100,000 in a Florida safe deposit box for three years and then returned it to Mr. Hughes. It also contradicted testimony by Miss Woods, who has sworn that she never received any money from Mr. Rebozo.

The testimony by Kalmbach also contradicted a public explanation by Mr. Nixon of what happened to the \$100,000.

**'Good Indication'** At a press conference last Oct. 26, Mr. Nixon said Mr. Rebozo kept the money for three years and did "not touch it" because it was turned back in exactly the form it was received. I think that is a pretty good indication that he is a totally honest man, which he is.

According to several sources, Kalmbach has told both the Senate Watergate committee and the special Watergate prosecutor's office that Mr. Rebozo called him to the White House last spring for legal advice about the \$100,000.

Mr. Rebozo then told Kalmbach that he had turned over part of the \$100,000 to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon for their personal use, according to the sources' description of Kalmbach's sworn testimony. The exact amount of money referred to could not be learned.

According to the sources, Kalmbach has testified that the conversation with Mr. Rebozo took place shortly after the latter learned last spring that the Internal Revenue Service was investigating the \$100,000 Hughes contribution.

**Advice Requested**

When Mr. Rebozo asked him what he should do about the matter, Kalmbach advised that the IRS be told that part of the money went to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon, the sources said. Kalmbach has testified.

Mr. Rebozo thanked Kalmbach for the advice but did not tell him if he intended to follow it, according to sources' account of Kalmbach's testimony. Several months later, Mr. Rebozo instructed Kalmbach never to reveal what had been discussed at the meeting, the sources said. Kalmbach has testified.

Mr. Rebozo's attorney, William Frates, said Friday that Kalmbach's testimony as reported would indeed contradict what

Mr. Rebozo has sworn to previously. "I believe Rebozo," Mr. Frates said, "I believe that clients can cover up things, but I don't think he has."

Mr. Frates said he would discuss the matter with Mr. Rebozo and Kalmbach's attorneys before making a full statement.

**'Flatly' Denied**

Mr. Frates called back and said he had spoken with Mr. Rebozo. "He flatly denies this story," Mr. Frates said.

Kalmbach could not be reached for comment and his lawyer, Edward Morgan, declined to discuss the report.

Donald Nixon said he was "outraged and extremely angered" by the allegations.

"Mr. Rebozo never offered me any money at any time. I never asked him for any money and never at any time received any money from Mr. Rebozo," Donald Nixon said in a telephone interview from his Newport Beach, Calif., home.

Charles Rhyne, attorney for Miss Woods, said Friday that "it's preposterous from what I know of her" that Miss Woods would have accepted any money from Mr. Rebozo. "No, I've never discussed it with her but she has said in a number of depositions that she has never gotten anything from Rebozo," Mr. Rhyne said.

## U.S. Will Appeal To High Court on Aliens Job Ruling

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—The Justice Department will seek Supreme Court review of a Jan. 25 decision that would open hundreds of thousands of federal jobs to resident aliens.

Solicitor General Robert Bork decided last week to attempt to overturn the ruling of the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that civil service rules flatly barring all aliens even from applying for government jobs are unconstitutional.

Although the Supreme Court is not expected to hear the case, it is expected to grant a full hearing during its next term because of the importance of the question and its sweeping impact on federal employment practices. Last June, the high court struck down New York's alien exclusion laws for state employment but went out of its way to point out that it was not passing on the constitutionality of similar federal rules.

The lower court ruling would permit some positions to be restricted to citizens but would forbid the nearly complete ban imposed for generations by the Civil Service Commission. The court told the commission to designate which jobs involve national security and high policymaking and which jobs could be available to aliens.

## Whites Charge Racial Discrimination

## U.S. Schools' Stress on Minorities Resented

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Ten years ago, there were about 700 black law school students in the United States. Today, following intensive efforts by previously all-white schools to increase their number, there are about 4,800, and similar multiple increases in minority enrollments have occurred in nearly all graduate and undergraduate schools.

Now the minority recruitment programs that produced these meteoric changes are themselves at the center of controversies as intense and potentially as far-reaching as the charges of just five years ago that blacks and other minorities were being excluded from access to professional training and the mainstream of American opportunities.

White students and their parents are accusing overcrowded professional schools with discrimination in reverse by favoring minority applicants with grades and test scores lower than whites. Professional men and women of all races are arguing that the rush to enroll minorities had led to a decline in professional standards.

Some Jewish organizations with heroic records from the early days of the civil rights struggle are charging that the programs for minorities constitute a new and dangerous form of racism. And some minority professionals themselves are accusing the white establishment of caring only for numbers instead of quality, and of unwittingly damaging the quality of students at the old and traditionally all-black professional schools.

**High Dropout Rate**

The early results of minority recruitment programs have brought stark evidence of a high dropout rate and a dispro-

portionate level of failures by minority graduates on professional examinations. But administrators say they believe unshakably that a combination of more careful selectivity and better-educated minority students will reverse this discouraging trend.

The Supreme Court is pondering the case of Marco DeFunis Jr., a white graduate of the University of Washington, who brought suit against the university's law school when it rejected him but admitted 37 minority students whose college grades and law-school test scores were lower than his.

At the heart of the suit—and the controversy as a whole—is the nearly universal practice of white universities to weigh applications from minority students separately from those of the white majority, or at least to include minority race as a consideration for admission. Since the country's highly developed system of tests, from IQ measurements to the college boards, regularly finds black performances to be significantly lower than those of whites, college admissions officials argue that almost no minority students would be accepted at the more sought-after schools if they were held to the same standards as whites.

**'Evidence of Motivation'** Thus, minority applicants to the University of Washington Law School—and to "virtually all accredited law schools," according to a brief in the DeFunis case—are placed in a separate pool and judged only against each other for admission.

"For these applicants," Richard Roddis, dean of the university's law school, explained recently, "we tend to put more emphasis on a person's evidence of motivation, on the type of school he came from on recommendations

and so on." Instead of relying almost exclusively on the student's college grade point average and the results of the standardized law school admissions test. The same is true for schools of medicine, architecture and the other professional schools that have joined the movement.

But the practice of discounting low averages and test scores in favor of other criteria has nevertheless stirred up an intense debate over the value of "objective" standards.

"You know what 'standards' mean, don't you?" Frederick Robbins, a Nobel laureate and dean of the Case Western Reserve Medical School, asked with sarcastic emphasis on the word. "They mean 'You have to be like me.'"

Following the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the inner-city riots of the late 1960s, students and civil rights activists put pressure on campuses to admit minorities in about the same proportion as their representation in the country as a whole.

The Association of American Medical Colleges urged its member schools to try for 11 percent minority enrollment and they are now close to reaching it. But these goals quickly became entangled in the controversy about racial quotas that, within the memory of many, were used to exclude Jews and some other whites from campuses.

The stress on minority recruitment for colleges and professional schools has also led to resentment from members of white ethnic groups, who charge that their children, although as economically and educationally deprived as the inner-city black who sits next to them in class, are passed over for special opportunities because of their race.

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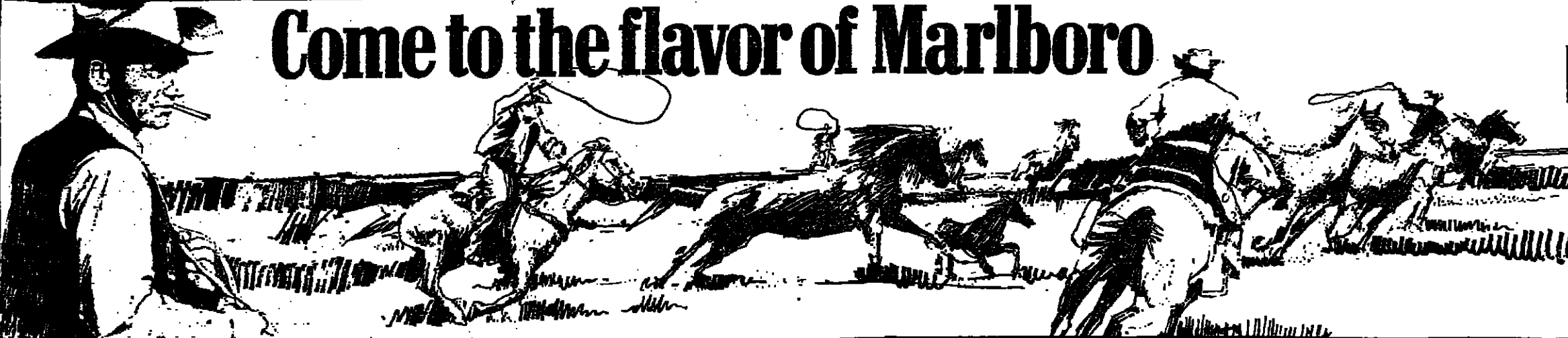
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## Cambodians Reinforcing Coastal City

After Losing Outposts Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 7 (AP)—Fighting continued in the northern suburb of the coastal city of Kampot as government troops were flown in to stem a Khmer Rouge advance, military sources said today.

They said that government forces have driven back an insurgent assault that began after midnight and lasted until dawn. Government troops inflicted substantial losses on the Khmer Rouge, they said. Government casualties were listed as 15 killed and 30 wounded.

The sources said that insurgent snipers were firing at government troops attempting to clear the area.

The Cambodian military command reported that the Khmer Rouge fired many rounds of mortar and 75-mm shells into the center of the city and at the government defensive perimeter. There were no reports of damage or casualties.

Kampot, 35 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, has been under attack for a month.

3 Outposts Overrun

Rebel forces overran three government outposts southeast of Phnom Penh Friday and yesterday, and more than 400 soldiers and civilians were killed, wounded or missing, survivors said.

About 600 soldiers and their families had been manning the defensive positions when the insurgents launched heavy attacks four days ago, field reports said.

Phnom Penh's military commanders, who had sent reinforcements to two other hard-pressed areas—Kampot and Oudong to the north—were not able to send relief forces to the surrounded troops southeast of Phnom Penh, officials said.

Clashes Near Saigon

SAIGON, April 7 (AP)—Government forces clashed with Communist-led troops east of Saigon for the second day yesterday while fighting to the west of the capital continued for the 12th day, the South Vietnamese military command reported today.

A communiqué said 40 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in the latest battle 40 miles east of Saigon, bringing the reported two-day toll to 70 killed.

## Bonn to Press Probe of Major Oil Companies

BERLIN, April 7 (AP)—The West German Cartel Office said Friday it would continue to investigate the possibility that multinational oil firms used their dominant position to make undue profits.

At the same time, the office reported meager results in its efforts so far to get at necessary data in the case.

The report followed 10 days of public hearings at which representatives of West German Esso, Shell, British Petroleum, Texaco, Gelsenberg AG and Veba testified. All six companies denied any misuse of their market position for the purposes of monopoly.

The Cartel Office said information and data given it by the West German subsidiaries of the multinational firms were not sufficient.

But it said its suspicion that the companies practiced price gouging for diesel fuel had been strengthened by the probe. An investigation into the marketing of heating oil will be discontinued, the report said, because prices are declining.

## Military in Iraq Call Up Reserve

BEIRUT, April 7 (UPI)—The Iraqi Defense Ministry today ordered all reserve soldiers and noncommissioned officers to report to the ministry's military camps within a week, Baghdad radio said.

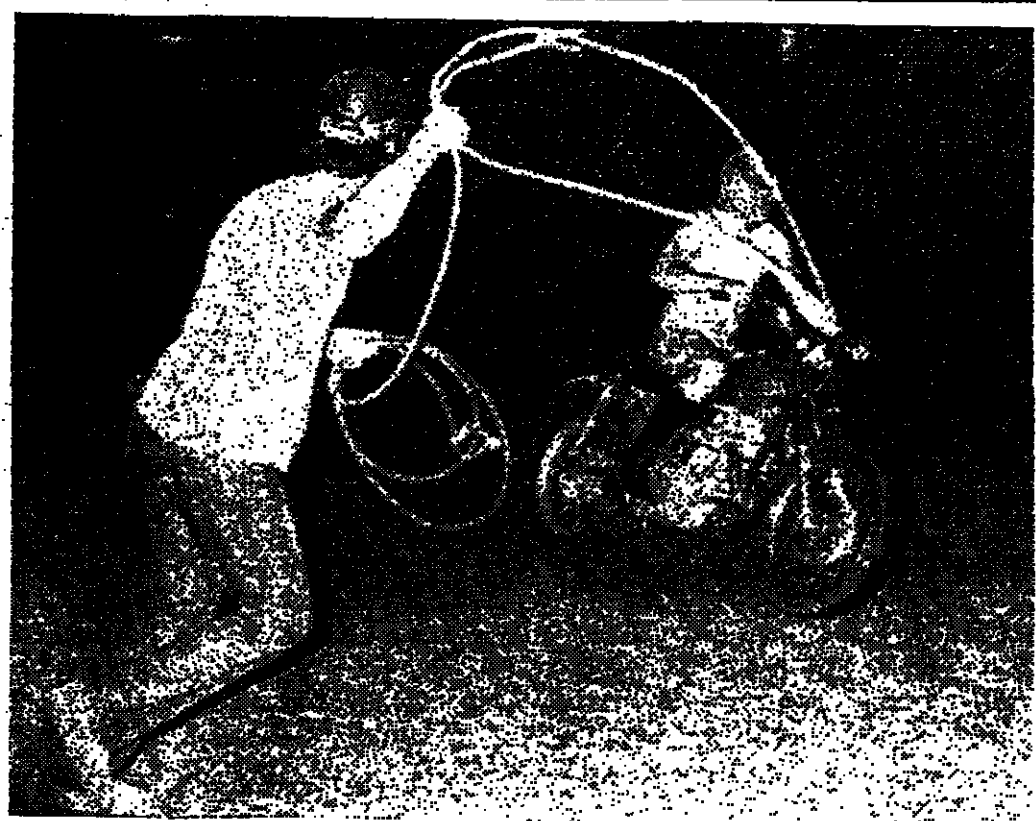
A statement issued by the ministry and broadcast by the radio said that reservists who are abroad should report to military attaches in Iraqi embassies. Another statement issued by the ministry ordered some reserve officers to join their units.

There was no indication whether the move was related to the confrontation between the Baghdad government and the Kurdish rebels, led by Gen. Mufti Mustafa Barzani.

## Panel Cites 4 Nations On Rights Violations

ROME, April 7 (Reuters)—The International Human Rights Tribunal yesterday declared the governments of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia guilty of "grave, repeated and systematic violations of human rights."

The tribunal said that the rule of law had been suppressed in Brazil after the 1964 coup d'état, that there was repression in Bolivia and torture by the military government in Uruguay. It also referred to the "violence and bloodshed" in Chile after the coup there last year.



UNEASY RIDER—Unidentified streaker racing over the campus at Texas A. and M. University Thursday as another unidentified man tried his best to lasso him.

## Student Reels in Big Catch With Guppy Bait

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 7 (AP)—After Fred Finn Mazanek gulped his last, Globe Life & Accident Insurance Co. paid off—but reluctantly, Fred was just a guppy.

The whole thing started last year when Globe Life offered Stan Mazanek, then a senior at the University of Arizona, a

## Mexicans Drop Search for U.S. Consular Aide

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT)—After two weeks of fruitless investigation, the Mexican police agreed to have all but abandoned the search for John Patterson, the U.S. vice-consul in Hermosillo, who vanished mysteriously on March 22.

Miguel Nazar, assistant director of the Federal Security Agency, has returned to Mexico City after leading the search for Mr. Patterson, who was presumed to have been kidnapped. In Hermosillo, the local federal judicial police chief, Francisco Sahagun Baca, has resumed his normal work in the anti-drug campaign in that northern Mexican city.

The U.S. Department of State, meanwhile, has confirmed that Mrs. Patterson attempted to pay the \$500,000 demanded in a ransom note for her husband's return but was unable to make contact with the presumed kidnappers.

Because of many unusual features of the case, including the fact that the ransom note was written in English and demanded dollars rather than pesos, Mexican officials have hinted that the kidnappers may be American gangsters rather than Mexican revolutionaries.

## Hussein, Sadat Fail to Resolve PLO Recognition

AMMAN, April 7 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan returned from three days of talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday without announcing any change in his attitude to the Palestinian guerrillas.

The talks with Mr. Sadat in Alexandria covered all aspects of Arab action in the moves for a "Middle East settlement," a joint communiqué said.

But there was no announcement of Jordanian agreement to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians, which the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram had predicted.

At Amman Airport, Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai, who accompanied the king to Egypt, told newsmen: "Jordan has recognized the PLO since it was formed and this recognition still exists. But as for giving it recognition as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, the Alexandria talks did not go into that."

Such recognition would bring Jordan into line with the other Arab states but would mean a major reversal of King Hussein's policy.

## Pontiff Issues Appeal to Youth

VATICAN CITY, April 7 (AP)—Pope Paul VI in a Palm Sunday homily at St. Peter's Basilica urged Roman Catholic youth to renounce individualism, indifference, protest and other modern tendencies away from the church.

"Are you ashamed of being Christians, of going to church?" he asked. "We must not be ashamed and run away when showing ourselves to be Christians."

"We must overcome malicious and unjust criticism of the church, her institutions, her members," he said. "Protest has become fashionable, and it fills the hearts with bitterness and pride, causing love to dry up."

After the ceremony, the Pope went to his apartments and from a window blessed a crowd of 30,000 gathered in St. Peter's Square.

## Brazilian Church Cautiously Seeks a Truce With Regime

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 7 (UPI)—Roman Catholic leaders in Brazil are cautiously sounding out recently inaugurated President Ernesto Geisel about the possibility of patching up the church's 10-year feud with the South American country's hard-line military regime.

Brazil is the most populous Roman Catholic nation in the world, and Mr. Geisel, a retired army general, is its first Protestant president.

The church news office in Sao Paulo, Brazil's biggest city, has predicted that Geisel's administration will be "more human and sensitive" than that of former President Emílio Médici, also an ex-general.

Church leaders were impressed by the fact that Mr. Geisel conferred with influential Catholic bishops before choosing his cabinet and announcing his overall plan of government.

In contrast, contacts between the church and the regime under Mr. Médici had been reduced to "a monologue," according to the Sao Paulo church news office.

Mr. Geisel himself has said nothing in public about relations with the church, yet all five of Brazil's active Roman Catholic cardinals—including Sao Paulo's Cardinal Evaristo Arns, a harsh critic of the Médici regime—attended Mr. Geisel's inauguration.

"This was not merely an act of protocol," Cardinal Arns's office said later, "it was an authentic gesture of ecumenism."

Cardinal Arns said that he was not a jurist and would not award \$5,000 for the death of a guppy, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary, reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

"He put a strange name on there for a fish, and our computer just isn't trained to catch fish. I guess you could say."

## Anti-Abortion Measures Make Quiet Progress in Congress

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI)—Spurred by a coalition of Catholic and Protestant spokesmen, legislation that would substantially narrow the ability of women to obtain abortions is making progress in both the House and the Senate.

While most public attention has focused on broad constitutional amendments banning abortion, sponsored by Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., and Sen. James Buckley, Con.-R-N.Y., Congress has quietly been passing a series of anti-abortion provisions attached to other legislation, such as:

- Last year, in a routine bill extending a group of federal health programs, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, tacked on a provision declaring that no physician and no hospital can be required to perform sterilization or abortion when it violates their moral convictions or religious beliefs—even if the hospital is supported by federal funds and is intended to serve as a community health facility. The provision, which was enacted into law, struck down a court ruling that a Montana hospital receiving public funds had to perform a sterilization because it was the only community facility in the area.

- Also last year, the Senate wrote into the foreign-aid bill a prohibition on use of aid money to perform abortions. This provision has become law.

- Amendments to the legal-services bill, in both the House and the Senate, barred legal-services lawyers from helping women obtain nontherapeutic abortions. Put into the House bill by Rep. Hogan and Rep. Harold Froehlich, R-Wis., and into the Senate bill by Deway Bartlett, R-Ola., the provision is certain to survive conference.

- To the Social Security technical amendments bill, which is still in conference, Sen. Buckley attached a ban on the use of Medicaid funds to pay for abortions for poor welfare mothers.

While these amendments have received the general support of anti-abortion groups, they have drawn sharp criticism from women's rights organizations.

"The impact of the Church amendment and the legal-services provisions is to make abortions less available to poor women who can't afford to go to other communities if the only hospital in their area denied them abortion," said Carol Burris, director of Women's Lobby.

"Nothing is said here about the difference between private and public hospitals, and in many socially conservative areas the board of a public hospital might simply disapprove abortions on private moral grounds of their own," she said.

The abortion issue is becoming one of the most intensely

fought domestic issues before Congress.

The dispute arose when the Supreme Court, on Jan. 22, 1973—in a 7-to-2 decision—held that a woman's right to privacy and to the control of her own body gives her the right to obtain an abortion for any reason, at any time within the first six months of pregnancy.

The decision struck down a number of state laws outlawing abortions except for genuinely therapeutic purposes or abortions following rape.

Since then, there has been strong pressure from Catholic and conservative Protestant organizations, as well as some Orthodox Jewish groups, to reinstate curbs on abortion. A result has been the series of amendments passed in the last year.

But despite the pressure from such groups as the National Right to Life Committee, the lobby that organized a series of Capitol Hill demonstrations in January, and the U.S. Catholic Conference, the proposed constitutional amendment flatly banning abortion has made very little progress.

Australia Plans To Buy Frigates, Planes, Tanks

CANBERRA, Australia, April 7 (AP)—The Australian government today announced that it will buy frigates, tankers, support vehicles and maritime patrol aircraft at a cost of about Aus\$325 million (\$497 million).

Defense Minister Lance Barnard denied that the announcement had been timed because of the threat of a general election and said that the program had been in planning stages for a year.

Two patrol frigates will be bought from the United States, each with two helicopters, at a cost of Aus\$187 million; medium tanks, either the American M-60 or the German Leopard, for about Aus\$28 million; eight maritime aircraft, either the British Nimrod or the American Orion, for about Aus\$108 million.

Mr. Barnard said that he would visit the United States in June for negotiations on costs.

Papal Envoy Returns After Seeing Castro

ROME, April 7 (Reuters)—The Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, a personal envoy of the Pope, returned here today from a 10-day visit to Cuba and said that he had private talks with Premier Fidel Castro.

Archbishop Casaroli said that Mr. Castro called on him in Havana and was "quite unusually nice" during a conversation that lasted an hour and a half.



Archbishop Helder Camara

Camara, archbishop of Recife, and Olinda, has been reduced to a "nonperson" within his own country, through censorship and intimidation.

Rightist fanatics have sprayed the archbishop's home with machine-gun fire, and in 1969, unidentified assailants killed one of his young assistant priests. Now Brazilian newspapers do not dare to print Archbishop Helder's sermons or speeches.

There was speculation last year that the Médici government tried to pressure the Vatican to get Cardinal Arns transferred out of Brazil.

Church sources claim that police dragnets against lay Catholic workers suspected of subversion are still going on. More than 50 persons allegedly were rounded up in Sao Paulo and Rio recently and interrogated incommunicado for several days.

## UN Official Visits Cyprus in a Bid To Avert Crisis

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 7 (UPI)—United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Roberto Guyer yesterday conferred with Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in an effort to prevent a new crisis in the relations between the island's two communities.

Mr. Guyer, who arrived Friday following the breakdown of intercommunal talks, saw President Makarios at noon and later entered the Turkish quarter of Nicosia to meet Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş.

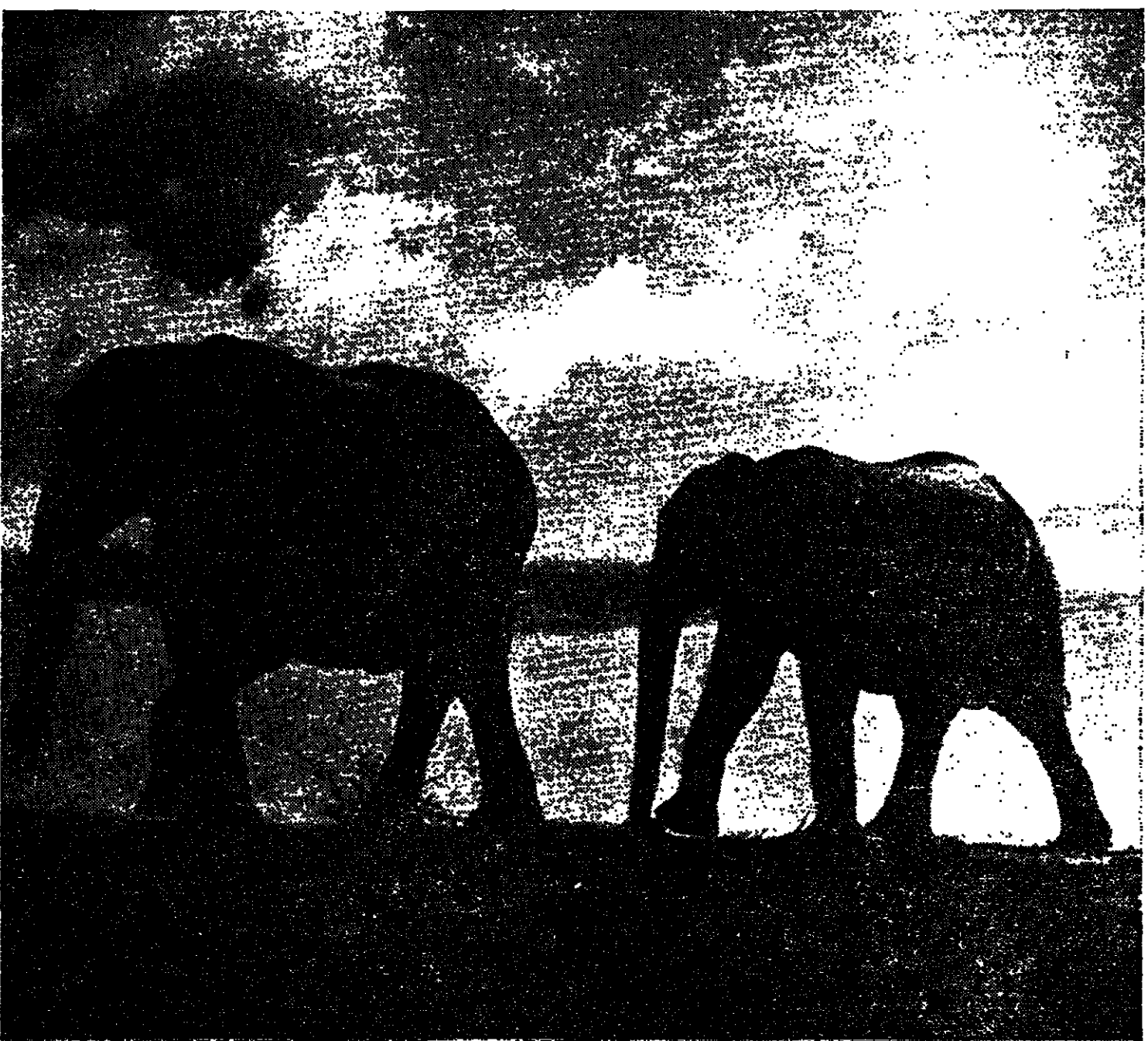
Mr. Guyer left for Ankara today to continue his efforts.

Speaking about the Guyer mission to get talks started again, Archbishop Makarios said that its success would "depend on the Turkish stand. If the deadlock becomes permanent, the Cyprus problem must again preoccupy the world organization."

Speaking at his monthly news conference, the archbishop said that there would be no point in continuing the talks if the Turks insisted on their demand for federation.

## Spanish Speed Limits

MADRID, April 7 (Reuters)—New speed limits will come into effect on Spanish roads tomorrow, the Information Ministry announced yesterday. The limit for cars will be 130 kilometers an hour on expressways, 90 kph on major roads and 60 kph on minor roads. The limit for trucks and buses on expressways will be 100 kph. Vehicles will be restricted to 60 kph in towns.



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## The Raw New World

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly which opens tomorrow will contain at least as much raw material for a new world as did the gathering in San Francisco, 39 years ago, at which the UN itself took shape. What was done in San Francisco has proved disappointing in many aspects; what will be said now threatens to be even more so. Yet the UN did give shape to many hopes—which are not yet completely written off by the optimistic. And the same may well prove true of the discussions of "a new international economic order" which begin this week.

For just as the United Nations was organized, for all its built-in and acquired faults and weaknesses, in response to the terrible need for some answer to the political anarchy that had swept the world into World War II, so the inflation that racks virtually all nations, the hunger that already is killing many, the imbalance between the prosperous peoples and the poor, between the industrialized and the under-developed, urgently demand solutions. And at the UN there is at least a forum where these problems can be talked about on a universal basis.

To be sure, talk alone will not feed the peoples of Bangladesh or the sub-Saharan lands, nor answer the other pressing needs of an economically tumultuous world. And it is talk that is certain to be in full supply—the first 10 days of the special session have been set aside for formal speeches. Nor is it only votes in the assembly that will do the trick: the 97 developing countries have a clear majority, but the issues between them and the industrialized states are far from simple; no mere declaration of principles can really compass them, no resolution can fix the terms of trade equitably

for all manner of products, services or commodities among all manner of nations.

The developing countries, for example, could announce that they have the right to nationalize alien industries or concessions and fix the rates of payment. But they cannot compel the new investment they require, and the threat of nationalization is hardly an inducement to such investment. And they can urge cartels for raw materials, such as that now existing among the oil-producing countries—but petroleum alignments can be encouraged by certain unique qualities of politics, availability and essentiality which do not extend to other commodities. And even oil proved to be a two-edged sword when used as a weapon—two-edged for the mass of developing countries, at least.

Nevertheless, while the "new international economic order" may be swamped at the UN by over-complex speeches and over-simplified attempts to rationalize them, the world is being put on notice that the old economic order needs drastic revision; that the industrialized states cannot escalate wages and profits or the use of energy and raw commodities indefinitely; that some adjustment must be made between the cost of manufactured goods and the price of raw materials; that the world's resources are not infinite and world trade must reflect the necessity of sharing them.

The emerging world—and this certainly does not mean the Third World alone, but the whole globe—is so new, its elements so strange to conventional economic and political wisdom, that even the outlines can barely be discerned. Some real insights should be available when tomorrow's talking shop gets under way.

## An Age of Scarcity

Abundance is a modern idea. For millennia, men had to live with the hard, grinding knowledge that resources of land, water, and minerals are scarce and that poverty is the lot of most. That is still true in many parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the past century, however, the idea of abundance has taken hold. People who exploited the seemingly limitless land and resources of North America and Australia naturally took to the yeasty notion that for the first time in human history widely shared prosperity was possible. Western Europe began to believe in this exciting vista not because its own resources had suddenly expanded but because modern science and technology seemed to have shattered old constraints.

Today, thousands of persons are starving to death in sub-Saharan Africa. The upheaval in oil prices and the temporary reductions in oil supplies has exposed the vulnerability of even the most advanced and powerful nations. Inflation has always been endemic in underdeveloped countries and concealed behind a facade of totalitarian controls—in Communist countries. But today, in every free, wealthy, industrialized nation, inflation subverts the economy.

With regard to each of these critical problems—famine, energy, inflation—the facts and portents are plain to read. Men have not transcended the limits imposed by the finite resources of a small planet. It is not neo-Malthusian doctrine but mere common sense that impels men everywhere to come to terms with a new age of scarcity.

Each of the critical problems has an American as well as a worldwide dimension. America is the breadbasket of the world, but its farmers cannot feed the world and also produce the surpluses that once kept food prices low here at home. Yet the United States has no food policy, either for building a reserve for further domestic needs or for feeding the hungry overseas on a consistent basis.

Americans are 6 percent of the world's population but consume 35 percent of the world's energy. In moral terms, Americans have no right to preempt so large a share of the world's resources: in practical terms, the economic costs and strategic risks are too great. Nor is U.S. energy consumption static.

It increases by about 5 percent a year. If that rate persists, the likelihood is that despite coal gasification, oil-shale development, nuclear energy and long-range efforts such as solar energy, the United States will be importing one half of its oil by 1980.

Yet the United States has no policy for

limiting economic growth and reducing the regular increase in the demand for energy. There are, for example, no national plans to require the recycling of all industrial and household wastes or to establish energy-conserving standards for the heating and lighting of commercial buildings or to require commuters to abandon their energy-wasting private automobiles in favor of trains and buses. Instead, Congress and the administration haggle over a "standby energy bill" that is based on the myopic premise that Americans can evade the imperatives of scarcity.

Rapidly rising prices for food, for oil, for raw materials are the economic signs that people everywhere are bidding ever higher for scarce resources. The United States' industrialized trading partners in Western Europe and Japan cannot get their inflation under control until the United States, the most powerful economic force in the free world, gets a grip on its own economic problems.

Yet the United States has no inflation policy. On Friday, the House Banking Committee killed the administration's request for standby wage and price controls. Democrats plainly complained that Mr. Nixon and his economic advisers had managed the control program in such a feeble and inconsequential manner as to destroy the program's credibility.

A policy to cope with inflation would have to go beyond the slapdash imposition of wage and price controls. It would have to be comprehensive, embracing world food needs, the conservation of energy, and the cooperative international sharing of scarce resources. Self-sufficiency and economic isolationism are as delusive goals today as military and political isolationism proved to be at the outbreak of World War II.

To cope responsibly and effectively with an age of scarcity is going to require some sacrifice and some new forms of self-discipline in the ways in which Americans and other free people work and spend and live. Neither Congress nor the administration has distinguished itself in providing leadership in developing a conservation ethic, a new style of cooperation to cope with the exigent problems of famine, energy and inflation. Important and necessary as government leadership is, however, ordinary citizens have to show themselves responsive to changed conditions and make decisions in their private spheres of activity that reflect their recognition of those conditions.

As it has been throughout human history, scarcity is a challenge to men's capacity to act together in civilized ways.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Dear Ann Landers. Every Time the Phone Rings, My Husband...'

## Impeachment—An Argument for Restraint

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the congressional inquiry into the conduct of President Nixon, the members of the House of Representatives will sit as grand jurors to decide whether to indict (impeach) him, and if a majority of them vote out articles of impeachment, members of the Senate will then sit as a jury of 100 at his trial before the chief justice of the United States.

It is because of this semi-judicial nature of the proceedings that the rules governing the conduct of members of the Congress, the pollsters, the press, radio and television have to be considered in advance with the utmost care.

This has not yet been given sufficient attention either by the congressmen or the communicators, and, unfortunately, there is no adequate forum where reporters and editors can discuss what professional standards should guide us through these tremendous events.

### Restraint, But...

The House Judiciary Committee has behaved with surprising and admirable restraint, but some members of Congress, forgetting that in this case they are jurors, have been stating their opinions on whether Nixon should be indicted, even before they have seen all the evidence.

Also, some members of the press have been polling members of the Judiciary Committee to see where the balance lies for or against impeachment. All this is normal political and journalistic procedure in the handling of most events in the House and Senate, but the impeachment process is unique in the experience of this generation of reporters and pollsters.

Thus we are all left without precedents and are all groping for answers, but it seems in this corner that this is a time for caution and self-restraint: not only for keeping the television cameras out of the House and Senate chambers, but for avoiding polls of members, and avoiding editorial recommendations about what the House or Senate should do in the end.

In short, for doing or not doing whatever keeps the emotional level down and maintains as calm and judicial an atmosphere as possible, so that members of Congress can vote on the evidence rather than responding to the pressures of television and the press or an avalanche of telegrams (which, as we have seen, can easily be organized) from millions of people who have not looked carefully into the facts.

### The Objection...

The objection to this, of course, is that it is "undemocratic," that precisely because this is an unusual and historic occasion, and because few if any newspapers will print the transcript of the proceedings, and few voters would read them if they did (readings having gone out of style), therefore the debate in the House and Senate should be televised, because this would be both popular and educational for this and other generations of Americans in the future.

There is obviously something to this argument, and it works fine in our New England town meetings, but it is not the way our government works or was intended to work. It was the assumption of the Founding Fathers that the people were sovereign in deciding between candidates for the presidency and the Congress, but that most things were too complicated in a vast continental country to be decided by referendum or popular vote.

Accordingly we established a "representative" form of government, in which the people could choose their representatives, who would, it was hoped, have time and judgment enough to study all the complicated problems. That is what is at issue now: whether the representatives are to do their job in this critical question of the President, or whether the system is to be changed, the cameras are to be brought in, the press is to advise

the jurors of the House and Senate every morning what they should do, and how they should vote.

Few people would seriously suggest that the proceedings of the Supreme Court should be televised, or that it is possible to treat the indictment and trial proceedings in the Congress precisely as if they were jurors in a criminal case. Obviously there are differences. Members of Congress cannot listen to secret testimony and then be locked up like grand jurors so that they would not be influenced by outside pressures. This is silly on the face of it, especially in an election year, when members of Congress will be listening to the

impeachment evidence and campaigning at the same time.

Nevertheless, the argument for restraint, for no television in the House and Senate chambers, for no polling and no editorials about what the outcome should be, is at least worthy of consideration. Short of this, there will be much to report and comment about, but covering this historic tragedy like a political convention or a Super Bowl football game, with instant replays in the corridors about where it's all going, is another thing.

This is not a question like exposing the Pentagon papers or the Watergate sabotage or the political espionage. The facts in

those cases were being concealed by the executive branch of the government, and thanks to the scrutiny of the press, they finally came out.

But the facts in the inquiry on the President's role in all this are now in the hands of powerful men and institutions that will make them public. The Congress and the courts are not engaged in a "cover-up." The orderly system of the American government is beginning to work again, and the problem now is to let it work as objectively as possible, without turning the Capitol into a stadium, or telling the referees and umpires every morning how the battle should come out.

## And Then There Were None?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When Charles de Gaulle retired in 1969, last of the giants who dominated the Western world in its wartime and postwar eras, a political process was completed. This was political power in the democracies handed over in a new age of mediocrity to leaders of a middle or intermediate quality, men of man's dimensions.

The outstanding quartet of this group included French President Pompidou, British Prime Minister Heath, U.S. President Nixon, and West German Chancellor Brandt. One could not help but reflect on the approaching end of the historical phase they symbolize when surveying the mourners solemnly gathered in Notre-Dame to lament the passing of Pompidou.

The French President excellently represented those uncharismatic but technically competent men of the sort described by Molier: "Good sense views all extremes with detestation" and not sharing the dramatic quality discerned in giants by De Tocqueville: "being fonder of what makes an interesting picture than what serves a purpose."

### Troubled

Pompidou was the first of the quartet to die. But already Heath has been brusquely forced from office, lowering storm forecast a crippling blow for Nixon, and Brandt, engaged in furious argument with his party's new left,

was subsiding into a political slough of despond.

It is an unusual circumstance that these four shared a special bond and one had a feeling that on the sad occasion which brought them together (with their peers from around the earth) they might have communicated unspoken thoughts over their comrade's memory.

Heath could not help but recall that it was Pompidou who reversed De Gaulle's veto on British membership in the European Economic Community. Nixon had told Pompidou he was America's leading Gaullist and Pompidou quipped that Frenchmen often complained that he himself was not. And Brandt had close personal relations with each.

### Special View

Moreover, the four shared concepts of governance. They stressed a strong executive and, under this, each took pains to personally oversee his nation's foreign policy. Pompidou approved Britain's admission into "Europe"; Heath arranged this step which may or may not alter the course of British destiny; Brandt recognized Communist East Germany; and Nixon ended American intervention in Vietnam and launched new policies for China and Russia.

Pompidou had a special view both of France's relationships with America, Britain and West Germany, and also of France's

role in a world evolving from bipolar to multipolar politics. At the very end of January, just before his final visit to Brezhnev in Pizunda, U.S.S.R., the late President told me:

"The Russians say that in the Atlantic world France irritates the U.S.A.—and that is good. They also say the United States—under Nixon and Kissinger—admits the French are indeed irritating but they are the only allies who follow a policy of firm defense, an adequate budget. The Russians certainly claim France irritates the United States but at the same time reaffirms its fidelity to the North Atlantic alliance."

Nevertheless he feared that, although there was no evidence of any kind of agreement between the superpowers to "neutralize" Europe, such "neutralization" was a "natural consequence" of the Soviet-American détente. And "if such a trend toward neutralization were to come about, West Germany would be the first ally where this could be detected because it is the most exposed, it is divided and its power is limited."

As for Britain, he recalled it "had had its bad moments historically and is in a very bad moment now." But Britain still has many trumps. It is passing through a bad moment now, yet on the European scale Britain remains a very big country and the British are a people with great pride, great judgment and a great sense of government."

### Stamped

These thoughts—many of which had been confided on previous exchanges to his three Western colleagues now come to solemnize the French President's departure—cannot but remain at the heart of Paris policy analyses under any probable future regime, to be chosen next month after emergency elections.

They basically reflect the geopolitical position and power limitations of contemporary France. And while honoring the man who formulated them one may suspect that each of the political quartet's survivors, one already deprived of authority and two increasingly faced by that threat, must be reflecting on the evanescence of personal power.

As Max Weber wrote: "No one knows whether, at the end of this formidable transformation, entirely new prophets will arise."

## Letters

### Borchgrave Replies

I did not ask the additional question suggested by Mrs. S. Mize (Letters, April 5) in my interview with President Sadat for the simple reason that it is based on an erroneous assumption. After sifting through all the intelligence data since the October war, American and Israeli experts have concluded that the Soviet Union did not aid and abet the storm forecast a crippling blow for Nixon, and Brandt, engaged in furious argument with his party's new left,

permitted to "plea bargain" his way out of a felony. I wonder if most of your readers will realize that when felons are simply and easily reduced to misdemeanors, at the whim, design, or contrivance of the Justice Department, more harm is done by the department than by the offender when the reduction is permitted.

My reason for asserting this arises from the nature of the felony-misdemeanor distinction. It embodies a risk theory of law. If one wishes to take a risk, in order to gain a high, illicit reward, the punishment must be commensurate with the nature of the risk. Corruption of public office is a risk the criminal law, as well as the mind of the nation, ought to make as undesirable to take as possible, but within humane limits.

If we abolish the distinction between the seriousness of crimes, then we effectively destroy any reason for an offender to return to a civil order, if, by contrivance and stealth, he is able to achieve rewards easily through criminal ways. Why should any official, from this time on, strive mightily or even plainly, to be honest and uncorrupted if it makes little real difference if he does so?

I hope that the press, in its proper function, will bring public pressure to bear upon plea bargaining. It is outlawed in British courts, and is very much followed by the upholders of justice here. Must the United States, a nation which prides itself for the rule of law, be less?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD,  
London.

### Plea Bargaining

When Anthony Lewis said, "Steady enforcement of the criminal law is designed to make clear to all that there is a civil order" (NYT, Jan. 29), he pronounced one of those clear truths about the nature of the criminal sanction which only years of reflection can produce. It was a sage and very wise statement. I read in the NYT for March 30-31 that former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst may be

## Sen. Kennedy Is Travelling Toward 1976

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Sen. Edward Kennedy is off this week on some foreign travel that will carry him closer to the race for president. He is visiting Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, where he is to meet the Russian party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

In deciding to make the trip, Kennedy accepted political risks not required merely to maintain his place in the Senate. What outweighed the risks, apparently, was his interest in entering the great debate on détente which has up to now been dominated by the leading Democratic presidential candidate, Henry Jackson.

The importance of Kennedy's travels can best be assessed by comparison with the past. Up to now the senator has chiefly been identified in foreign policy with splinter issues heavily loaded with elements of moral righteousness.

His interest in the Vietnam question, he has been known to support self-determination for Northern Ireland. He came out against the repressive measures of the new government in Chile. His present travels, by contrast, focus sharply on the big and difficult foreign policy issue—the issue of détente with the Soviet Union. The senator's first stop is West Germany, where he had talks yesterday with the Western political leader most experienced in direct dealings with Russia and Eastern Europe—Chancellor Willy Brandt.

After a brief shuttle back to the United States, Kennedy will be off to Eastern Europe. There he will visit one country, Yugoslavia, which has achieved a certain liberalization in opposition to Russia, and another country, Poland, which has achieved a certain liberalization in the Soviet security system, or Warsaw Pact.

Finally, the senator will spend about a week in the Soviet Union. Apart from Moscow, and Mr. Brezhnev, he will be seeing Leningrad and one city outside European Russia.

### Reservations

When Kennedy first thought about making the trip a month ago, several leading foreign policy experts in the Democratic party expressed strong reservations. The issues posed by the exile of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn were then vibrant. It was pointed out to Kennedy that the Communist leaders would use him to promote the theme that they were doing business as usual with America despite the crackdown on cultural freedoms. It was further pointed out to the senator that hardliners, for example Sen. Jackson, would cite his trip to argue that Kennedy was naive, and therefore soft, on Russia.

Kennedy swept these objections aside. "Going to Russia," he said in one internal debate, "is the only way to make an impact. I'm going because I want to make an impact."

But on what? Well, all the signs indicate that Kennedy wants a piece of the debate on détente now being conducted by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sen. Jackson.

Sen. Kennedy also makes it clear that he sees the détente debate as a presidential issue. Speaking of his trip, he mentioned the nuclear test ban treaty negotiated by John Kennedy in 1963. The senator said that the 1963 treaty had opened the way to subsequent arms control progress. He added that the 1963 treaty grew out of previous proposals made during the Eisenhower years by his brother, by Adlai Stevenson and by Hubert Humphrey. He did not add, but of course it is true, that they were the three leading Democratic presidential candidates in the late 1950s.

Why Sen. Kennedy should now be edging close to a presidential race is not altogether clear. But two points come to mind. He has deep misgivings about what he considers to be the basic policies now being enunciated by Sen. Jackson. He does not want the 1976 presidential nomination to go to Jackson, and the stronger Jackson looks the more Kennedy is likely to come forward.

Finally, there seems to be a change in the family situation. Until very recently, because of the family has been a powerful inhibition against making a race for president. But the rare cancer which led to the leg amputation performed on the senator's son seems to have diminished the constraint. The senator sounds now like a man who has experienced the worst—who has nothing more to lose even by running for president. "Just think of that little boy," he mused aloud the other day. "There are only 50 cases like his a year. Fifty cases out of 300 million Americans."

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1899

PARIS—The proposition that the United States and Great Britain exchange part of the Philippines for the British West Indies is attracting widespread attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Everywhere it has met with consideration generally favorable, and State Department officials are closely watching the West Indian crisis, and doubtless the project will soon take some official shape.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1924

WASHINGTON—A new move to commit the United States to participation in European affairs independent of the League of Nations was launched in the Senate today. This was the introduction of a resolution by Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, requesting the President to call a world conference on international comity and peace, similar to the two conferences at The Hague which have already made history.



# We're not only running out of energy, we're running out of earth.

- Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of copper, lead, and tin will be exhausted by the turn of the century.
- Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of iron ore, our second most abundant metal, could be exhausted in less than a hundred years.
- Item:** In the United States, strip mining is shredding up the land at the rate of 4,650 acres a week.
- Item:** The renowned Club of Rome report predicts that "Barring radical reorderings of priorities the world will breed, consume, and foul itself back into the Dark Ages within 100 years."
- Item:** In central Los Angeles, 60% of the land is taken up by paved roads and parking lots.

What good does it do to bring up all this... unpleasantness?

Well, if enough of us are aware of it and enough of us give it priority, it can do a lot of good.

It can give us time. Time to develop new sources of energy. From the sun. From the ocean.

It can give us time to develop new materials to replace those of nature's that will one day be exhausted. Or better, prevent them from becoming exhausted.

The automobile industry, whether it likes it or not, is going to have to provide a great deal of leadership in this endeavour. Especially in the area of developing new materials and conserving natural ones.

And predictably, in the times ahead, some automobile companies are going to be more responsive to the world's changing needs than others.

Since Fiat is, and has been for years, the sales leader in Europe, we feel obligated to state our position now.

What we plan to do is to continue making small cars. *Our* kind of small cars.

Not imitation big cars, but cars so balanced in roominess, performance and economy they replace any need for big cars. Real or imagined.

Along the way we also plan to maintain the same quality that has made Fiat the biggest selling car in Europe.

We will not use the energy or materials shortage as an excuse to cheapen our product.

We will, in fact, increase our efforts to develop new technologies, new materials, new anything that will conserve natural resources and improve our product.

**FIAT**

In 1972, worldwide automobile production totalled 27,866,168 vehicles. Over half of these cars weighed more than 1500 kilos. If each of these bigger cars weighed just 200 kilograms less, savings in raw materials alone could have totalled an estimated 3,000,000 metric tons. If each car had attained a mere 15% increase in fuel economy, savings in petrol would have totalled 4,000,000,000 litres.

## Big car. (2500 cc or over)

### What it does.

It carries 5 people and 500 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 180 km/h.

### What it costs.

More than twice as much as the smaller car.

### What it uses up.

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

### Raw materials:

Steel	1,334 kg
Cast Iron	234
Light Alloys	100
Copper	12
Brass and Bronze	15
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys	35
Rubber	75

Total 1,805 kg

## Small car. (1000 cc or under)

### What it does.

It carries 4 people and 365 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

### What it costs.

Less than half as much as the bigger car.

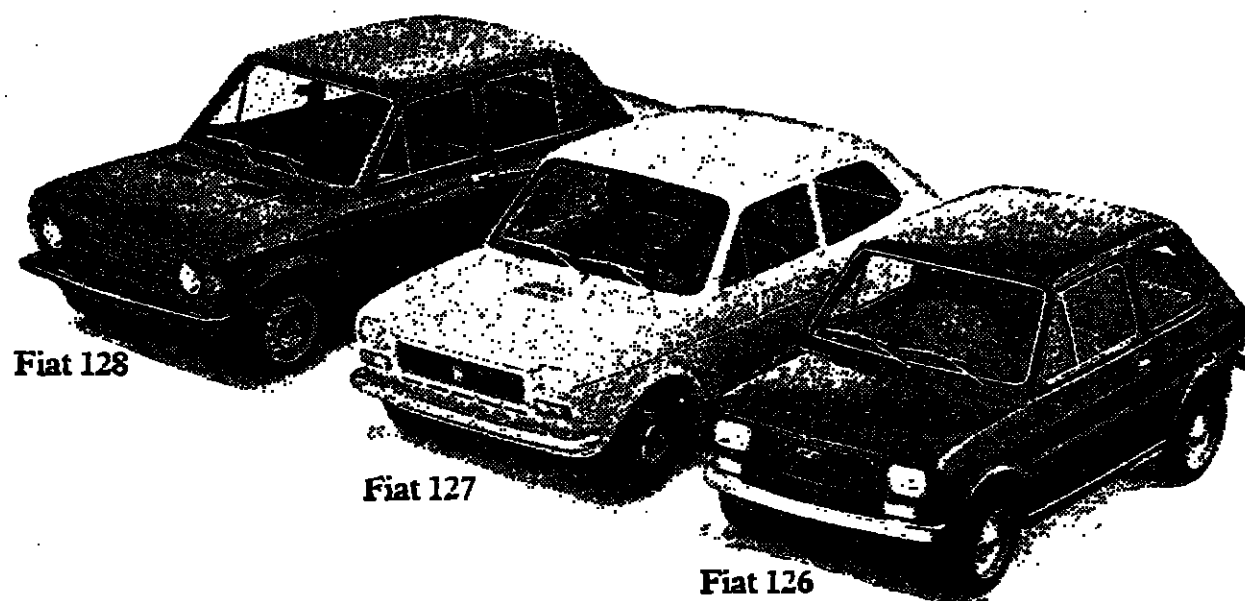
### What it uses up.

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

### Raw materials:

Steel	686 kg
Cast Iron	75
Light Alloys	25
Copper	4
Brass and Bronze	4
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys	12
Rubber	39

Total 845 kg





# Risk to Democracy Italians Weary of Chronic Crisis

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (UPI)—Beset by grave economic troubles, ballooning inflation, proliferating scandals and recurrent labor unrest, Italians are weary about the stability of their governmental system.

They also appear to be bored with the constant spectacle of long-familiar political figures stepping back and forth before the footlights in varying stereotyped roles—premier, foreign minister, party secretary—as in a Neapolitan comedy.

A Social Democrat, Transport Minister Luigi Preti, has reminded his countrymen of the giddy succession of cabinets that preceded the end of the Third and Fourth Republics in France. "We must avoid similar risks," he warned. "The alternatives to the parliamentary republic are extremely dangerous. We would fall prey to right-wing authoritarianism or, rather more likely, open the door to the Communists."

The unmistakable sensation of brittleness is not due to any serious threat that a political faction or the armed forces will try to seize power. The Neo-Fascists have not won mass support anywhere except in some poverty-ridden and angry southern cities like Reggio Calabria, Catania and Naples. An alleged conspiracy in which a few officers in the north are implicated is being investigated, but it looks amateurish, and there is no sign of a military junta plotting a take-over.

## Note of Optimism

And, in fact, many Italians will tell you that in this country of seemingly permanent crisis, the worst never happens. Despite all the problems, a great many people retain a deep-seated conviction that their resilient and resourceful nation will somehow muddle through and will avoid violent upheavals.

A sense of continuity—if not of stability—is provided by the Christian Democrats, who have supplied the premier and key ministers of the 38 governments of the Italian Republic since World War II. The 36th, formed recently by Mariano Rumor, won a vote of confidence in the Senate by 183 to 119; the Chamber of Deputies also accorded its confidence.

"To put it somewhat brutally," said Budget Minister Antonio Giamberini, a Socialist, in an interview, "we have for 27 years been living under a one-party regime." He conceded that the dominant party was a democratic force, but he contended that its effect was to block the alternation in the exercise of power that is normal in countries with two-party systems.

The Christian Democrats won about 40 percent of the vote in every national test. The Communists won 27.3 percent in the last parliamentary election, in May 1972.

While the Communist party is the largest in the non-Communist world and is Italy's second political force, it has long forsworn revolutionary methods. Small ultra-leftist groups anecdotally call it "revisionist" and "social democratic."

## Collaboration Grows

The Christian Democrats have barred the Communists from the central government since 1947. However, the two mass parties have lately been collaborating—openly or tacitly, on many levels, especially in the labor unions and in parliamentary committees—in dealing with social problems.

## Notes on China

# Peking's Campaign for Third-World Label

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG (UPI)—Seeking acceptance for their country as a member in good standing of the Third World, Chinese diplomats now seem to be more active in Africa than anywhere else.

Their theme is that China and the African nations have identical interests as developing countries struggling to preserve their independence.

Thus, when President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Peking the other day, Jenmin Jih Pao, the Communist party newspaper, repeated the formula that the Chinese use when they are hosts to African leaders. "China is a developing socialist country," it said, "and belongs to the Third World."

The guests are generally full of praise for China as an example of self-reliance for other developing countries. As a Christian, Mr. Nyerere said in a speech in Peking, he was deeply stirred by what he called the "divine discontent" of the Chinese revolution, which is reflected, he said, in "an almost permanent discontent with the speed of your advance."

The Tanzanian leader also praised China for its support of

But many people feel that such problems are not, in fact, being solved. "We have been discussing the same problems and calling for the same reforms for the last 20 to 30 years," an impatient left-wing Christian Democrat from the north said at a dinner party. "Better schools. Clean up the mess in the health and welfare services. More housing for workers. Big investments in the deep south—and all we got for the money was cholera because Naples has the same rotten sewers as in the last century."

During the recurrent cabinet crises, the cumbersome state machinery almost stalls. Caretaker governments do little for weeks or even months except assess the taxes necessary to pay the two million state employees. At such times, Italy's serious economic problems inevitably worsen.

A sharp increase in beef imports widened the foreign-trade gap to an unprecedented \$5 billion last year. The purchases reflect not only an improvement in living standards but also the near-breakdown of agriculture.

## Rush to Cities

In the span of a generation, millions of Italians have abandoned the countryside. The nation eats better, but the agricultural base has become smaller. Italy, once the garden of Europe, imports milk, cheese, vegetable oil and flour in addition to meat.

Essentially, Italy, like Japan, lives on imported iron ore and other raw materials that are transformed into refrigerators and Fiat cars and other well-designed manufactured goods.

To keep the impressive industrial machine humming, at least 120 million tons of imported crude oil are needed annually. Soaring oil prices have put a crushing new burden on long-strained Italian finances. To save foreign currency, countless days may have to be imposed.

These basic economic problems have been intensified by the role of organized labor, which is increasingly powerful, as it is elsewhere in Europe. It warns that it will not tolerate a lowering of the wage-earners' standard of living, so many Italians openly grumble.

All over the country, at the same time, housewives are vociferously complaining about steeply rising prices and are crowding stores to stock up on olive oil, spaghetti, sugar and other foods.

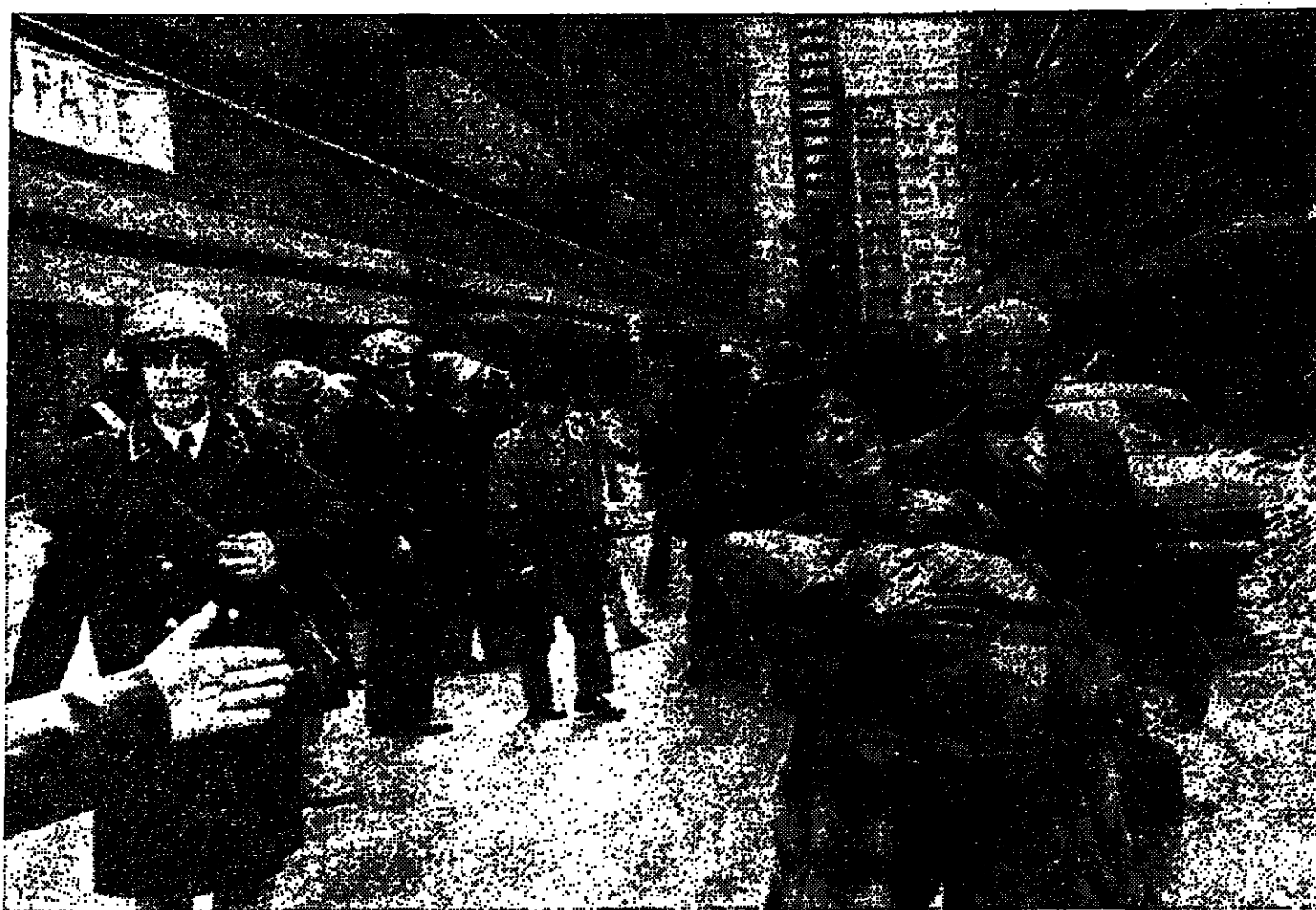
A more hopeful view is expressed just as forcefully in many segments of society.

A Roman lawyer, Vincenzo Patriarca, who had a hard time as an anti-Fascist under Mussolini and professes disenchantment with the way Italy is being run now, said: "Democracy has lasted almost 30 years. I'm still convinced it will be able to mend and cleanse itself."

While the Italian press is wallowing in gloom and national self-doubt to a degree perhaps unequalled in Western Europe, there is another Italy that rarely makes the headlines.

It is a Sicily, a mother of two who computes to a poor neighborhood far from Rome's outskirts to teach school, puts it this way: "I know plenty of decent people who will make every sacrifice for their families. I see much kindness. I am happy that there are quite a few talented kids in my class. No reporter ever writes about these things."

"There is a lot of strength and good sense in our people," she added. "We deserve a better governing class."



A woman protests her removal by police from a Rome apartment where she had been living as a squatter.

The often-heard view that ordinary Italians are much better than their rulers is shared by many foreigners who know the country. An American banker who visits here regularly said: "If this nation keeps functioning somehow, it's because Italians have distrustful governments for centuries and are used to running things their own way. Whenever I come back here, I'm struck that Italians are still smiling."

"I know," he continued. "A letter may take a day or a week to reach its destination, and the other day our Rome manager couldn't keep his staff in the office even if he'd tied them to their seats because the Italy-versus-West Germany soccer match was on television. Compared with some other countries, life here is still soft."

Too soft, some are telling their countrymen, who do not want to hear. The last government fell over the insistence by its treasury minister, Ugo La Malfa, that the nation should accept austerity as its answer to the world energy crisis and other woes.

Mr. La Malfa, an economist from Sicily who has long been in politics, has been preaching that Italians must work harder, spend their money less frivolously and pay more taxes. He has found in recent weeks that few are ready to listen.

The country at large, bristling when it is told that such austerity is needed, offers the standard comment, "Let the politicians start being austere."

It may be the feverish glow of inflation, but many people seem to be having a good time. An American woman who had visited Milan commented: "I've seen more mink and other expensive fur coats on Via Montepulciano than on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan."

## Back-Door Banking

She also saw a general strike. Italian style. A bank where she wanted to change travelers' checks was shuttered, but a man outside told her with a wink to go through a back entrance, and she got her line. "That's a nice way to hold a general strike," she said.

Foreigners and even Italians from the industrial north who travel to Naples and the cities farther south are often surprised to see cheerful, well-dressed people crowding cafes rather than

the crushing poverty about which they have been reading. There are also big traffic jams.

However, misery becomes palpable the moment the visitor starts exploring the side streets and the slum districts of the southern cities or ventures to the sullen towns of the interior, where only women and old people seem to have stayed behind in the exodus to northern Italy and other European countries.

If there is cynicism over the prospect that problems can be solved by political action, it is partly because of a welter of overlapping scandals that seem

to be tainting the entire political establishment. The latest and biggest involves oil and corruption: it is alleged that the parties sharing power, with other groups and middlemen, have for years been getting huge payoffs from the petroleum companies in exchange for favors.

The oil scandal came into the open as a result of dogged work by a handful of assistant prosecutors and investigating judges, all in their early thirties. Some Italians see the emergence of such new, young elements in political life as a ray of hope.

The new breed are still a minor

factor in the slow-moving system, which seems patterned on the rule of the durable men in the Vatican and the Kremlin, but one now hears expressions of hope that the present troubles may help a younger generation to take over from their discredited elders.

In a rare instance of self-criticism by a member of the political establishment, Francesco de Martino, the 66-year-old leader of the Socialist party, said: "We have been talking about programs for the last 10 years, but it needs men to carry them out."

## Historian Sees Stagnation

# Is Europe Collapsing as a Power?

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—In his new book, "Confrontation: The Middle East and World Politics," Walter Laqueur, an eminent European authority on contemporary history, writes:

"The impending collapse of Europe has been announced by a great many thinkers in our time, from Spengler to Sartre and beyond. But none of the prophets of doom had sufficient imagination to envisage that the fatal crisis could be triggered off by the emir of Kuwait and the sheikh of Abu Dhabi."

The economic consequences of the oil crisis had a limited effect, but the political impact was shattering—a turning point in the history of contemporary Europe. . . . It needed only a small push to destroy the facade and reveal the true state of Europe, a humiliating spectacle of disarray and impotence."

Mr. Laqueur, director of the Institute of Contemporary Affairs in London, expanded on this idea and its implications for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other transatlantic relations in an interview during a recent Washington visit.

"Your idea in America that Europe had become strong and united is not true," he said. "On the contrary, it is becoming weaker and more disintegrated. I say that in sorrow. Kissinger was angry, but that is wrong. The belief that he and President Nixon so strongly held that Europe is ganging up on the United States is a mistake. If Europe did gang up, I would be happy. Europe can't gang up against anyone."

there is not enough money to go around. This is not the end of Europe—they will survive. But with a very low profile, not as a power. They won't make history, and that is a tragedy.

## Without France

"France plays a very negative role. Americans always overrate France. Henry Kissinger follows this tradition. America can live without France. [Michel] Jobert [the French foreign minister] makes untidy speeches—so what? As far as Europe is concerned, France is a pain in the neck because it prevents unity."

What then becomes of NATO? "I guess it will go on somehow, but it will go on at a very low level."

Then what of the Soviet threat, if any, to Western Europe? "There is no danger of physical occupation, but certainly more than a danger—almost a probability—that Russia will emerge as the leading political power of all Europe. This can mean many things. Under pressure, for example, Western Europe will be to adjust its policies to Russia. I don't expect this to happen tomorrow or next year, but, if present trends continue, this is very likely to happen."

But the Russians have their problems, too, and very serious problems. I visit Russia often. China, in Russian thinking, is the No. 1 problem—not America. The Russians recognize America as a

status quo power. America wants to leave things alone. But, whereas the Chinese may be weak today, economically and militarily, they have the unbounded self-confidence of people knowing time works for them. Their population is 700 million. They are making slow progress. They are in a strong position as far as the Communist parties in Asia are concerned.

"I think the Russians have given up hope of permanent reconciliation with China. But it is with hope that they see that the Chinese leadership is nearer 80 than 70. Soon a new generation will come up, with which there may be at least a normalization of relations, or, alternatively, there will be a struggle for power in China."

"As in the days of the war lords, the Chinese may fight each other, or there may be another cultural revolution. Thus China, at least for a number of years, would no longer be an active power in world politics."

Mr. Laqueur is struck by the strength of the United States, despite its current troubles. "American confidence is not yet broken," he observed. "The country has so many resources. The economy, for all its ups and downs, does not face a major crisis. If the President is impeached, there will be a new President. America is better off than Europe or Japan. It may not be wonderful, but everything is comparative."

© Los Angeles Times.

# Chemical Fertilizer Shortage Could Curb Food Production

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—

A shortage of chemical fertilizers for the next two to four years could diminish food production in some of the poorer nations and hold down rising crop yields in the United States and other developed nations.

Experts in the U.S. government say the shortage could be especially painful in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh if those nations do not have good weather during the next several growing seasons.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Agriculture Department warned last month that rising prices and shortages of fertilizers could hurt all of the less-developed nations of the world.

The Research Service said the less-developed countries depended on imports for about one-third of their nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers. The fertilizer shortage should have far less impact in the United States, experts say, because U.S. soil is not worn from centuries of intensive farming and it requires less fertilizer to produce bountiful crops.

The Agriculture Department predicts that phosphate fertilizers will run 12 percent short of demand in the United States this

year and that nitrogen will be 5 percent short. The fertilizer shortage, a private association of producer companies, predicts a 15 percent shortage of nitrogen and a 10 percent shortage of phosphate.

Strain on U.S. fertilizer production facilities has led to pressure to cut exports and keep the fertilizers at home for U.S. farmers. About 125 members of the House of Representatives have signed a bill that would embargo fertilizer shipments. The fertilizer industry has agreed voluntarily to limit exports until June 30.

Some government experts believe the anti-export policy may be short-sighted. Nations such as India are not able to buy U.S. fertilizers now, they say, they may be forced to plead later for free food to prevent starvation.

The main chemical fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphate and potash. All three are plentiful in various parts of the world, but, for a number of reasons, nitrogen and phosphate are not being processed into usable forms of fertilizer in large enough quantities to meet the growing demand.

The reason for the shortages is a complex, but the main ones seem to be continued increases in farming acreage and inadequate manufacturing and mining facilities.

## The Atlantic Alliance

# Weight of Politics On Money System

By Antonio Giolitti

This is the fourth article of a series, being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam last year.

ROME—Utopia and Reality: This could well be a fitting title for the history of the international monetary system from Bretton Woods to our own day.

We can now state with hindsight that the system could perhaps have been conceived with a modicum of prudent pessimism: the international monetary system drawn up at Bretton Woods postulated an international political system quite different from that based on the power relationships which were stabilized in the postwar period and which still persist. The balance of rights and obligations in the monetary field, on which the Bretton Woods system was founded, presupposed a similar balance of power and dovetailing of attitudes in the political field, that is to say an international pluralist and not an imperialist order.

Let us briefly recall the cardinal points which acted as a framework in this system, having reciprocal rights and obligations:

The duty of each state to contain the swing of exchange within restricted limits above and below fixed parities; the duty of debtors to convert into gold or into the currency of creditors the amounts that the latter might happen to have in debtor currency; the right of debtors to procure creditor currencies from the International Monetary Fund within established limits; the rights and obligations bound up with the acquisition and use of gold; the accordance with the relationship between the official price and the market price.

## Symmetrical Balance

Particularly in respect of the fundamental right and obligation of convertibility, the balance of the monetary system depended on the symmetrical balance of the political system. With regard to the right and obligation of convertibility, each individual state had to be placed and recognized in conditions of parity with any and every other state, independently of its geographical dimension or of its ranking as a power.

The right of creditors to insist on conversion and the obligation of debtors to satisfy such demands had to be equally applicable to all. The monetary system plunged into crisis when this equality was canceled out by the political system.

In August, 1971, the United States officially declared the suspension of the dollar's convertibility into gold following on the circumstances that for some time this convertibility had in fact been restricted or made null and void because of political considerations, and, as a result, any request for converting accumulated dollars into gold came to be interpreted as a hostile act directed against the United States. It is nevertheless true that the crisis of the Bretton Woods international monetary system is a reflection of the crisis in the international political system in the West, and that the future of the former is bound up with the future of the latter.

## Crisis of Identity

An analogous and parallel crisis has also hit the Western European sub-system within the framework of this system. The crisis is even graver in this context, for it is a crisis of identity, a crisis touching the very heart of existence.

Confronted by what has been called "dollar imperialism," the European Economic Community has vanished. The true scandal lies not in the so-called imperialism, but in the vanishing of the Community. There is nothing scandalous or surprising in the fact that the United States, a superpower enjoying hegemony in the West, should attempt to solve the monetary crisis by obtaining from the rest of the world—to quote Gordon Lickster in the Financial Times—"an appropriately respectful and indulgent attitude towards dollar imperialism."

The problem is accordingly, and before all else, a European one, and it seems to me that it may be expressed in these terms: a system of fixed rates of exchange postulates convertibility; the United States has clearly stated that dollar convertibility is totally excluded; a regime of floating and uncontrolled exchange is incompatible with European economic and monetary union; accordingly, the only way of eliminating these contradictions is not to reduce oneself to a position of "wait and see" in respect of what the Americans will do or will impose, but to control and reduce fluctuations in European currencies, and to erect the bases of a European regional monetary area so as to organize a common fluctuation against the dollar.

Such a solution is coherent

with the prospective policy of a balance of power between great regional areas, and it is a prospect which seems to me more realistic and acceptable insofar as it respects the idea of an Atlantic Community, in which Europe would be destined to have for good and all its own identity and to remain a shuttlecock between the clash and encounter of the superpowers.

## Will and Method

The creation of a monetary area certainly postulates the will and the method to harmonizing the different structures and economic infrastructures within the confines of the European Community. The main difficulty is to overcome in order to achieve this harmonization line in the varying distances that different countries have to traverse before they reach the level of full employment, and so achieve a distribution of the national product which is socially acceptable.

If this is the difficulty to be overcome, it is necessary to take care not to put the cart before the horse: it is not feasible to seek first to impose a rigidly fixed parity of exchange or an immediate common currency and then only afterward to undertake those policies which are consistent with achieving full employment and the balance between different regions. On the contrary, regional policy comes first, and with it comes the possibility for national governments to promote social justice for their own regions and citizens within the context of a community system.

Both at the level of the European Community and at the level of the West as a whole, monetary balance depends on political balance, and this in turn depends on the ability to translate in terms of institutions and attitudes the values of liberty and social justice, which determine the life of a democratic society. The oil crisis together with the grave impact that this is exercising on the international monetary system both make the building of a new international order even more necessary and urgent. Will the West be able to do this? Its future depends on it. Moreover, the experience of the oil crisis has confirmed that the building of such a new order can in no way be based on the supremacy of a superpower.

Admittedly, the immediate effect of the present crisis has been to reinforce the hegemony of the dollar and to sap Europe's strength. But the combined effort of the United States of America and the as-yet disunited states of Europe should tend to overcome this imbalance situation. The West must rapidly clear its own internal mess. It is to assume its indispensable role at a global level.

The urgent task facing the West—and on this depends its future—is to put right the catastrophic imbalance which has come about between those underdeveloped countries which produce oil and those which do not for it behooves the West (the United States and Europe) to ensure that the international monetary system functions in such a way that the increase in the balance of payments gap of oil-importing countries is made to favor underdeveloped countries.

Such countries should be placed in a position where they can increase their imports from industrialized countries by making use of a part of the new monetary base allocated to them. With the remaining part they would be enabled to tackle the major burdens imposed on them by imports. The industrialized countries would tackle the major burden of oil imports either by increasing the availability of the monetary base or by increasing the flow of exports to the underdeveloped countries. In this way the oil crisis could prove to be the historic opportunity which induced the West to become the promoter of a new international order, both political and monetary, based on parity of rights and obligations, and on solidarity and justice.

Antonio Giolitti is the Italian Minister of Budget and Economic Planning.

## Venezuela Production Of Oil Is Cut by 5%

CARACAS, April 7 (UPI)—Venezuela, the leading exporter of oil to the United States, said yesterday that it has ordered a 5 percent cutback in its three million-barrel-a-day production. The measure was said to be aimed at conserving large volumes of natural gas produced jointly with oil and now being burned off due to lack of facilities for processing the gas.

Venezuela is the world's third largest exporter of oil after Saudi Arabia and Iran.

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# Aaron Fails to Break Homer Mark After Kuhn Orders He Must Start

CINCINNATI, April 7 (AP).—Henry Aaron, starting because of an order from baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn, went hitless in three trips to the plate today against the Cincinnati Reds before leaving the game in the middle of the seventh inning.

Kuhn, in what a Braves official called "an unprecedented order," had forced the Atlanta Braves to use their 40-year-old slugger against their wishes.

Aaron was called out on strikes in the second and third innings, facing Cincinnati right-hander Clay Kirby.

In his only other appearance, Aaron batted out to third base as the Braves went on to win, 5-2.

Aaron was the sixth batter in the order when the Braves hit in the seventh inning, but reliever Fred Norman retired the first three batters.

Aaron had smashed the 714th home run of his career on open-

ing day here Thursday to tie the all-time record set by Babe Ruth, but was kept out of the line-up yesterday by manager Ed Matthews.

After Kuhn gave his order last night that Aaron must start, Matthews had said, "Because of the order and the threatened penalties, I intend to start Aaron."

Kuhn, in New York, acted last night after he learned that the Braves had not played yesterday and that the Braves were planning to hold him out of today's game as well "in order to give Atlanta fans the first opportunity to see him break the record." The Braves open a home stand against Los Angeles tomorrow night.

**Early Warning**

Late last month, Kuhn said that he "expected" the Braves to use Aaron in at least two of the three games in the series here. He spoke in reaction to an Atlanta announcement that Aaron

would be benched until the team opened at home.

"This is an unprecedented intrusion on our management," William C. Bartholomew, board chairman of the Braves, said last night. "I disagree that the commissioner should be involved in this issue."

"I don't think that it's anybody's business except the managers' to name the lineup and conduct the game."

Matthews said, after speaking on the telephone with Kuhn: "For the first time the commissioner ordered me to start Hank Aaron."

"For the first time I realized that the penalties might not only be fines but suspensions and other threats to the franchise itself."

Kuhn did not say what the "serious consequences" might be. Asked if he would consider resigning over the controversy,

Mathews cracked, "I like to eat too well."

Aaron was benched yesterday, although he felt fine and the weather was good and the Reds pitcher, as advertised, was Don Guillet, a lefty against whom Aaron has had seven homers in only 23 at-bats.

Aaron did not play, said Matthews, "because after he hit the home run Thursday to tie the record, there was an obligation to give the fans of Atlanta the first opportunity to see him break it."

Matthews made the point that he was acting in the interest of the baseball fans in the southeast. There was no discussion about what would be the effect upon the integrity of the game, and, he said, it was unthinkable that the Braves were holding out Aaron said, "Okay, you're the ticket sales in Atlanta."

**Always Ready**

When questioned Friday, Matthews said he would have to wait until he saw what the weather would be yesterday before deciding on whether or not to play Aaron.

Matthews also said that he talked with Eddie Robinson, Braves vice president, "and that he is backing me."

As for Aaron, who said Friday that he wanted to start yesterday, Matthews said: "Henry has a tendency at times to want to play when he isn't ready."

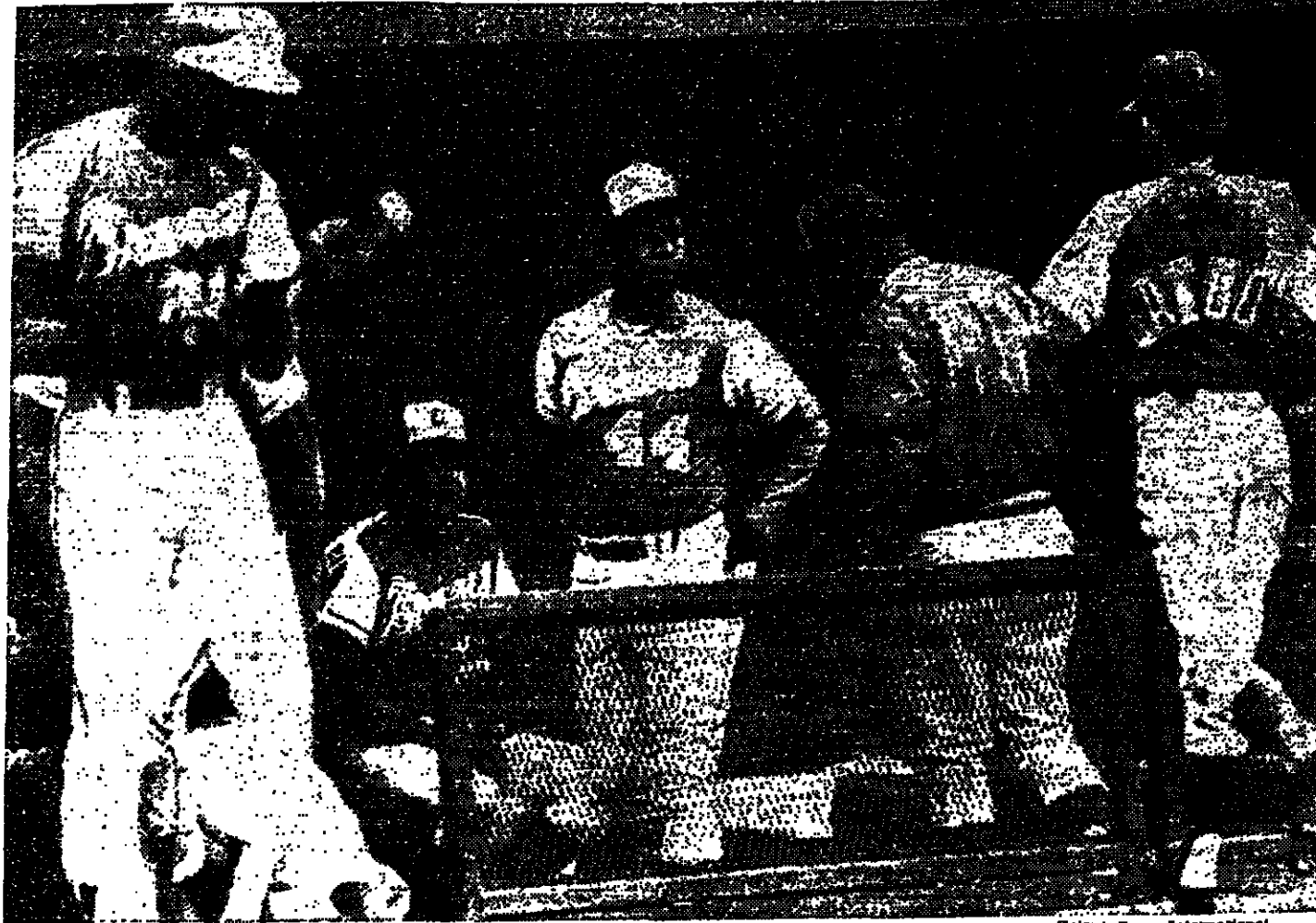
In yesterday's game, won by the Reds, 7-5, on the consecutive seventh-inning home runs of Tony Perez and Johnny Bench, Aaron "almost" made it as a pinch hitter.

Matthews had him in mind in the eighth inning, but pinch hitter, Johnny Oates, hit into a double play. Matthews used four pinch hitters, but could not find a spot for Aaron.

Matthews was asked if he thought it more important to save Aaron for Atlanta than to start his strongest lineup against a left-handed pitcher.

"Who's to say what my best lineup is?" answered the manager. And then he added, with a straight face, "Ivan Murrell (one of the outfield starters yesterday) has been hitting like a son-of-a-gun since we got him."

In today's game, the Braves' power was supplied by Darrell Evans, who cracked a three-run home run. His blast erased a 2-0 lead Cincinnati picked up in the first inning.



NOTHING TO DO—Hank Aaron, with his hands in his back pockets, looks at the action on playing field in ninth inning as his Atlanta Braves are about to complete loss to Reds in Cincinnati. The slugger, who Thursday tied Babe Ruth's record of 714 home runs, was not played on Saturday so that he could try and break the mark at home.

## Talks About Nixon's Phone Call

### Slugger Bats Out Some Answers

By Dave Anderson

CINCINNATI, April 7 (UPI).—For now, the old Netherland Hilton is the only hotel to have housed baseball players with 714 home runs. Babe Ruth slept here and now Henry Aaron is a guest. He stood in a corner of the carpeted lobby Friday, next to some huge potted plants and below a world wall design. He had returned from a promotional luncheon for Magnavox, the electronics firm for which he is an ambassador, and he was wearing his light blue blazer under a raincoat. It was an off day in the National League schedule for the Atlanta Braves but there no longer is an off day in Henry Aaron's schedule. As a man of history, he is in demand for a word, a pose, a photo and a dozen cameras surrounded him but so did several adult bystanders and teen-agers. Small children slid through them for a closer look at the 40-year-old slugger.

"Let's do it up here," he said. "Up here will make it easier for everybody."

He stood on the steps of a short flight of stairs where he could be heard easily.

"I got a phone call from President Nixon this morning," he began. "He just congratulated me and wished me all the best."

"Did he say anything about me?"

"No, he didn't say anything about me."

"Would you care to say if you voted for him?"

"I wouldn't care to say," he said, laughing.

"Have you received quite a few telegrams since yesterday's home run?"

"Close to 100," he said.

"From anybody special?"

"They're all special," he said.

"But if you mean baseball people?"

"Willie Mays, Roy Campanella, Joe Black."

## Russia Defeats Finland on Ice

HELSINKI, April 7 (UPI).—World champion Soviet Union skaters won the second round of the world ice hockey tournament.

Russia, unbeaten in their two games, dominated play throughout but had difficulties scoring in the first period. Valery Khramov slammed home the only goal of the period after 11:18.

In the second period, the Russians stepped up the pace and outplayed the Finns, who were outscored by 7-0.

**RE.**

## The Scoreboard

CINCINNATI: At home, the Philadelphia Phillies defeated the Cincinnati Reds 5-2.

ST. LOUIS: At home, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the New York Yankees 4-1.

ATLANTA: At home, the Atlanta Braves defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers 5-2.

CHICAGO: At home, the Chicago Cubs defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 4-1.

MINNEAPOLIS: At home, the Minnesota Twins defeated the Detroit Tigers 3-1.

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## Rangers' Jenkins 1-Hits A's in American League Debut

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 7 (AP).—Ferguson Jenkins, in his American League debut, stopped the hard-hitting Oakland A's with a one-hitter—a home run—last night as the Texas Rangers won 3-0.

Shortstop Toby Harrah singled home the only run in the six-inning National League 20-game winner.

Jenkins, who was named starter, pitched to only 28 batters, one over the minimum. Jenkins struck out 10.

Deron Johnson reached safely on an error in the second inning but rookie Ranger catcher Jim Sundberg threw him out stealing.

Bert Campaneris got the only hit for the A's.

Jenkins' homer in the third

came with John Mayberry and Amos Otis on base and gave the Rangers a 10-0 lead. McRae doubled to open the fifth, touching off a six-run rally after the Twins had pulled to 10-6.

**Brewers 5, Red Sox 4**

At Milwaukee, Pedro Garcia's two-run homer capped a four-run seventh inning as the Brewers beat Boston, 5-4.

The Brewers had been held to one hit by loser Bill Lee until George Scott doubled to open the seventh. John Briggs walked and Bob Coluccio followed with a two-run double off the left-center field wall. After Darrell Porter lined

out, Garcia smashed the next pitch into the left-center bleachers.

**Yanks 6, Indians 1**

At New York, Mel Stottlemyre scattered seven hits and Graig Nettles belted a two-run homer as the New York Yankees beat Cleveland, 6-1. It was the Yankees' debut at Shea Stadium as a crowd of 20,744 attended. It marked the first time in 52 years they haven't opened their home season at Yankee Stadium, which is undergoing a two-year refurbishing.

Cleveland pitcher Gaylord Perry served a spit ball to Nettles, which wasn't unusual but

the Indians' right-hander was penalized for the pitch, which was.

Umpire Marty Springstead called an automatic ball against Perry for feeding the wet one to Nettles in the sixth inning, after the Yankee had homered in the fourth.

It was the first time a new American League rule had been invoked.

**Tigers 3, Orioles 2**

At Baltimore, Jim Northrup doubled with two out in the 10th inning and scored on a single by designated-hitter Al Kaline to give Detroit a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. It was Detroit's first triumph in two games under new manager Ralph Houk.

Dave McNally, who went all the way for Baltimore, took the loss.

**Angels 3, White Sox 2**

At Chicago, Mike Sox's single home the winning run with two out in the ninth inning to give California its second straight victory over the White Sox, 3-2.

**Phillies 5, Mets 4**

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Jerry Grote drilled a tie-breaking single in the eighth inning and a three-run homer in the ninth to power the New York Mets to a 5-4 victory over the Phillies. Jim Lonzor had the Mets shut out on seven hits and was leading, 1-0, going into the seventh. Then Rusty Staub walked and Cleon Jones singled. John Milner forced Jones at second but Dave Schneck singled to score Staub with the tying run.

**Giants 3, Astros 4**

At San Francisco, Dave Kingman hit a three-run homer in the first inning and Bobby Bonds hit a two-run double in the third to carry the Giants past Houston, 4-3. The Giants started their four-run first-inning rally off Claude Osteen after two were out.

**Final NHL Standings**

**EAST DIVISION**

W L T Pts GF GA

Boston 45 21 9 111 241 211

Montreal 45 22 9 110 240 234

N.Y. Rangers 39 24 14 93 284 247

Toronto 35 28 16 86 279 234

St. Louis 31 24 12 77 257 245

Detroit 28 30 16 81 213 213

Vancouver 24 43 11 59 224 288

N.Y. Islanders 19 41 18 66 182 247

**WEST DIVISION**

Philadelphia 49 18 12 110 267 162

Chicago 35 19 23 101 252 182

Los Angeles 33 27 12 80 253 231

San Jose 31 24 12 76 258 225

St. Louis 27 38 15 69 287 290

Pittsburgh 26 40 8 65 239 287

Minnesota 23 37 17 63 235 230

California 12 55 10 36 185 243

**Saturday's Games**

Los Angeles 11, Vancouver 1 (Berry, Norris, Murphy, Kozak 3, Williams 2, Wideman, Komadoski, Versteeg).

Montreal 6, Boston 2 (P. Maholich 3, F. Maholich, Larose, Shults, Hodges, Casanovi).

Toronto 3, Buffalo 1 (Henderson, Sittler 2, Martin).

Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1 (Pronovoski 3, Schuch, Gackowski, MacDonald, Paradisi, Barber).

Chicago 6, St. Louis 3 (Redmond, Rea, Mielke, Pagny, Telfon, Mari, Gardner, Fols, Merritt).

Detroit 4, New York 3 (Hogaboom 2, Bouche, O'Brien 2, Redmond, Libert 2, Pauris, Gilbert, Sorenkowi).

N.Y. Islanders 4, Minnesota 2 (Harris 2, D. Fortin, Drouin, Galsworthy).

**Baseball**

At St. Louis, right-hander Sonny Siebert, making his first National League start, scattered four singles and delivered a two-run single, enabling the Cardinals to beat Pittsburgh, 6-0.

Ted Sizemore rapped four straight singles and Reggie Smith and Ken Reitz delivered runs-scoring doubles for the Cards, who beat the Pirates for the second straight time.

Sizemore's hits and two by Smith keyed a 15-hit Cardinal attack against three Pittsburgh pitchers, including loser Bob Moose.

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## Buffalo Ties Boston at 2-2 in NBA Playoff Series

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 7 (UPI).—A Jim McMillan tip-in with a 1 second left gave Buffalo a 104-102 victory over Boston yesterday to tie their National Basketball Association best-of-seven-game playoff at two games apiece.

Buffalo controlled the backboards in their comeback as McMillan finished with 18 rebounds, Bob McAdoo 16, and Gar Heard 13.

McAdoo led the Braves' scoring with 44 points, including seven for nine from the field for 15 points in the fourth quarter.

The game was tied 29 times and the Celtics led by 10 points, 84-74, and by six, 98-92, before the Braves staged their rally.

Buffalo shot 44.1 percent from the field, hitting 49 of 111, including McAdoo's 21 of 43.

**Bulls 84, Pistons 63**

At Chicago, Chet Walker dropped in two free throws with 13 seconds to play to give Chicago

an 84-63 victory over Detroit and a 2-1 lead in their series.

The Bulls came from behind in the second period to take a 42-40 halftime lead and widen the margin to 13 points after three periods. But then the Bulls couldn't score, the Pistons tallied 17 straight points to take a five-point lead and Chicago had to come from behind in the final 5:39 to win the game.

**Knicks Lead, 3-2**

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP).—Walt Frazier, booted in his last game at Madison Square Garden, scored 38 points today, including 16 in the last quarter, propelling the New York Knicks to a 105-105 victory over the Capital Bullets in their playoff game.

The Knicks' second straight triumph gave them a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference series.

Frazier, New York's all-star guard, scored 14 of the Knicks' last 18 points, putting New York

ahead to stay, 98-95, with a jump shot with 3:39 remaining.

Then he set up Bill Bradley for another jumper, giving New York a 98-95 advantage.

At Landover, Md., on Friday, Earl Monroe scored 10 points in overtime to lead the New York Knicks to a 101-93 victory over Capital to even their series at two games each.

**Indians Ahead, 3-2**

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7 (UPI).—Freddie Lewis scored 35 points last night to lead Indiana to a 105-100 victory over San Antonio and take a 3-2 lead in their American Basketball Association playoff series.

**Colons Lead, 3-0**

At Charlotte, N.C., Artis Gil-

more, Dan Issel and Joe Hamilton led Kentucky in a 120-110 romp over Carolina as the Colonels took a 3-0 lead in their playoff.

**Stars 110, Conquistadors 93**

At Salt Lake City, Willie Wise sparked a third-quarter rally by Utah as the Stars pulled out a 110-93 victory over San Diego to take a 3-2 playoff lead.

**Oxford Tops Cambridge On U.S. Aid**

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—Oxford, stroked by U.S. Olympian Dave Sawyer, rowed to a record victory over Cambridge yesterday, ending a six-year losing streak.

The Oxford eight took the 120th annual race by 5 1/2 lengths in 17 minutes 38 seconds. That was 15 seconds better than the old race record, set by Cambridge in 1948, for the 4 1/4-mile Thames River course.

"Wasn't that great, wasn't that great?" Sawyer shouted to cheering Oxford supporters as he came ashore at Mortlake, the finishing point of the race.

It was a triumph for the persistent Sawyer, 23, last year, in rough conditions, Oxford lost by 12 lengths. Sawyer then said he would not row in the famous race again.

"I guess I changed my mind because I couldn't let Oxford down," he said. "The boat race means a lot to me."

Since last year's fiasco Sawyer has become president of the Oxford Boat Club and has worked for months to raise his crew's performance.

At Putney, where the boat race starts on its S-shaped course, Cambridge president Ben Duncan won the race and chose the north side of the river. That was against all traditions and Sawyer couldn't conceal his delight.

"I was surprised by the Cambridge tactics, but it was all right with us," he said.

It meant Cambridge had to establish a clear lead to get the advantage of the big bend in the river



